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FUNERAL DELAYED MAIL

Lively Row in Third Avenue Because a Procession Was Stopped.

CABLE MEN AND PARADERS FIGHT

Schuetzen Band Members and Workmen Arraigned in Court and Charges of Assault Brought—Case to be Heard To-day.

The funeral of Joseph E. Schreck, a prominent member of the Manhattan Schützenbund, yesterday was productive of the liveliest times Third Avenue has seen for many a day. Many of the persons in the funeral procession went to Essex Market Court, having become tangled up with the cable car sluice, and to-day the lawyers of the cable company and the marksmen will have the task of clearing up at least half a dozen charges and countercharges of assault.

Mr. Schreck, who was an undertaker, at 142 Second Avenue, died Saturday last, and arrangements were made by his fellow-members of the Manhattan Schützenbund to accompany the body to Newtown Cemetery yesterday.

The Schützenbund comprises thirty-seven shooting societies. More than 1,000 members assembled to do honor to their comrade. The funeral procession was formed at Schützen Hall, St. Mark's Place. First came the members of the Schützenbund four abreast, and following them the hearse and many carriages containing members of Mr. Schreck's family and their relatives. The whole procession formed a line nearly a quarter of a mile long. There were ten bands of music.

The procession left St. Mark's Place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched east to Second Avenue. There the parade turned north to Ninth Street, and after marching through that thoroughfare and across Third Avenue, turned and marched down on the west side of the avenue to Seventh Street, where the leaders again crossed the avenue, with the intention of going east through Seventh Street to the Houston Street Ferry.

A permit to parade had been obtained from Chief Conlin, and one policeman had been detailed from the Fifth Street Station to accompany the procession and prevent trouble. Only one was obtainable, half the force being engaged in taking the school census.

The procession was half way across the avenue and the cable cars were standing in long lines on either side, waiting for it to get out of the way, when Cable Car No. 108, with Mail Car E attached, due at Station D, Ninth Street and Third Avenue, at 3:17 P. M., and then eight minutes late, came along on the up-town track and brought up at Sixth Street behind the delayed cars.

At that time there remained about thirty of the marksmen, and after them a carriage containing flowers, and then the hearse and mourners to pass over the cable tracks. The men on the mail car, however, became excited at the delay, and, their excitement becoming contagious, the men at the switching station, at Seventh Street, rushed up to the procession and tried to stop it.

Richard Nash, one of the switchmen, seized one of the Germans, attempted to hustle him away, shouting: "Here, we've got to get this mail car through. Jump aside!" The German protested, and Mark Scheurmann, Captain of the Thirty-seventh Company of the Schützenbund and leader of the parade, rushed up to the cable men, wildly waving his permit to parade. Nash persisting, a lively wrestling match took place between the two.

In the meantime Lawrence Kilgore, foreman of the switching squad, and two or three of his assistants, picked up the heavy iron switching bars used to turn the cars and, as alleged, flourished them over the heads of the paraders. He was seized by half a dozen Germans, who believed that he was about to assault Marksmen William Bohmer and George Gruby of the Seventh Company, and in a few minutes there was a fight. A large crowd collected.

The gripman on the first cable car took advantage of the confusion to put on the grip and run through the crowd, but his action was seen by Capt. George Bischel of Company 28. Bischel jumped on the footboard of the platform and held the grip, and a dozen stalwart fellows followed him.

The one policeman detailed for the protection of the paraders by Chief Conlin was at the head of the procession, far in advance, wholly unconscious of the fact that there was a lively riot in his rear. A policeman of the Fifth Street Station, who stood on the corner allowing the two factions to fight it out to their hearts' content, was with difficulty aroused to the situation. At length, under considerable pressure from the Germans, he interfered, and arrested Kilgore and took him to the Fifth Street Station, where Marksman Scheurmann preferred a charge of assault against him.

Kilgore, Scheurmann, the policeman, and about 500 of the paraders then marched to Essex Market Court, where Lawyer Albert Steckler was retained to prosecute on behalf of the Germans. Kilgore preferred a counter charge of assault against Scheurmann. Magistrate Mott adjourned the case until to-day, remanding all the prisoners on their own recognizances to enable the cable men to procure legal assistance.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE IN A WRECK

Members of Two Companies Shaken—Collision Results Fatally.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—An Erie passenger train, east-bound, was wrecked at Nobody's, three miles west of Narrowsburg, this morning. The locomotive, tender, three cars containing the baggage of two theatrical companies, and the smoker, containing four passengers, were derailed and thrown down an embankment. The day coach, following the smoker, went partly over the bank, and four Pullman cars were also derailed, but did not go over the embankment.

The only passenger badly injured was Charles O. Keilin, manager of the "Sans Gêne" theatrical company, which was on its way to New-York. His injuries are considered serious. He went on to New-York.

The "Bonnie Scotland" theatrical company was also on board of the wrecked train. The damage to stage properties and scenery is $1,000. The damage to the locomotive and cars is large.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 16.—A railway wreck which was attended with fatal results occurred at this place last night. W. E. Caldwell of Iowa, a stock drover, was killed, four cattle cars and a caboose were wrecked, and travel on the road was blocked until this morning. The trains that collided were the Buffalo freight and an extra train from Port Morris, both on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road. About twenty head of cattle that were in the wrecked cars were killed.

Cincinnati Business Man Missing.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Alexander Krell, the well-known piano manufacturer, is missing. He was last seen at the fire yesterday which partially destroyed the big plant of the company of which he is President. Firemen are making a thorough search of the ruins.

THE PROSPECT OF NEW BONDS

Bankers See No Advantage in an Immediate Issue—They Have Entire Faith in President Cleveland's Management.

Anticipated withdrawals of gold for Germany occurred yesterday to the amount of $3,180,000. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. took $1,500,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $780,000, and L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $500,000, all in bars. Muller, Schall & Co. took $400,000 in coin. The bars weighed slightly in excess of the demands, so that the loss to the Treasury gold reserve amounted to about $3,200,000, reducing that fund to about $73,700,000.

Since the reserve stands below the figure at which, according to banking understanding, the Administration intended to reinforce it by a bond issue, talk of new bonds was heard yesterday. Bankers agreed, however, that no advantage could be served by an immediate issue. The forecast in regard to bonds sent from Washington for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and published yesterday, seemed to them sufficient assurance that the finances would receive timely attention. They have at all times had entire faith in their safe management under President Cleveland.

The reason why bankers do not fear further depletion of the reserve at present is that the gold now withdrawn is exported to meet a condition that is not ordinary, and that may be soon relieved. Rates of sterling exchange hardly justify gold exports. It cannot be sent with profit to any country in Europe excepting Germany. German rates for money, which rule at 3 per cent., attract it there. Whatever the cause of these rates, which are much higher than anywhere else, no one would venture to predict that they will continue beyond Jan. 1. The German ship that sails to-day will be the last that can land gold in Germany in time for use before the end of the year. Therefore it is believed that yesterday's withdrawals were the last of importance for the month, and that the gold reserve will not, in any event, need strengthening until after Jan. 1.

If German money rates are due to preparations there for January dividends and interest payments, the disbursements then to occur will naturally ease rates for money, and gold will cease to be attracted. If other causes account for the rates, such as large and mysterious drafts on Germany by Russia, the rates may continue high. The cause cannot be determined for at least a fortnight. For that period American gold would seem to be safe in its present lodgment.

It is a common saying in the financial district that the United States never owed so little abroad at this season as it now owes. Only a few years ago, dividends and interest payments to foreign investors in American properties called for January payments of as much as $150,000,000. Wholesale returns here of securities reduced these payments last year to about $75,000,000. Foreigners have continued to take back their money in the last year, so that credits abroad against this country in the coming January are not believed to be likely to be at all extensive. These credits will constitute a demand on American gold. If they alone were to be considered at this time, bankers think they would probably have no effect on exchange rates. Domestic disbursements by the Government are made in legal-tender notes. They never touch the gold supply.

Prospects regarding the reserve and a fresh bond issue would seem to hang on foreign financial developments. The tendency of exchange is now downward. Cotton bills are coming forward in good quantity, and grain bills will also help to establish American credits in Europe and to depress exchange. In view of this situation, bankers not only feel confident that a bond issue before January would be needless, but they are hopeful that conditions may enable the Administration to defer that step until the new year shall be well advanced. They have no uneasiness lest credit may suffer, for they rely implicitly on the President's watchful regard for commercial and financial interests.

MINING STOCKS SELL HIGH

Prices of the Shares Give Promise of Improving—Big Investment of New-York and Brooklyn Men.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16.—The mining stock market strengthened a little to-day, and gives indications of improving in tone during the week. Trading was general in the high-priced stocks, and prices were well maintained. A new company placed its stock upon the market, and 400,000 chares were absorbed by speculators desiring to make a quick turn. Another mining stock exchange for Cripple Creek was incorporated to-day.

An English company, the Cripple Creek Exploration Syndicate, has been selling in London its stock at good prices, but up to this time the syndicate has had no Cripple Creek properties to its credit. It has an option on a bond and lease held by Estey & Mudd on the Lucky Gus, paying $5,000 cash on an option for $120,000. Estey & Mudd are to pay the Wilson Creek Consolidated Company $100,000 for the property Feb. 24. The London people pay an advance of $20,000 on this bond, and are to make a second payment Feb. 1, providing they decide to take it after an examination has been made. The Lucky Gus is now producing about $20,000 gross a month.

The Cripple Creek and Gold Hill Tunnel Company is selling stock in Paris at thirty cents a share on the strength of a prospectus, and a few feet of gopher holing into Gold Hill. The work is started high upon the hill, where little depth can be gained, and the distance it will have to run is in bad proportion.

The sale of a one-half interest in the Beldon Mine, near Red Cliff, for $600,000 was consummated in this city to-day. The purchasers are from New-York and Brooklyn.

West Creek and Cottonwood, the two new gold camps, are receiving more favorable attention with the discoveries by prospectors of rock resembling strongly that of Cripple Creek. In Cottonwood camp free gold specimens have been taken from shallow shafts.

Articles of incorporation were forwarded to Albany yesterday for the proposed new mining exchange. The name is to be the New-York Mining Exchange, capital $10,000, with shares at $10 each. The temporary offices will be at 27 Pine Street.

Dr. Henry A. Mott, Edwin A. Beers, James H. Kerr, and Edward H. Williams are the incorporators. The Directors named for the first year are Isham B. Porter, James H. Kerr, Howard Scrymser, Dr. Henry A. Mott, Edwin A. Beers, W. C. Nichol, and Edward H. Williams. Mr. Kerr will be temporary Treasurer, and Ogden R. Bell will be temporary Secretary.

It was said at the office of Sims & Beers that Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia would be interested in the enterprise. The plan is to issue a limited number of membership certificates at $250, and afterward to charge $500.

YONKERS MEN PROBABLY DROWNED

They Disappeared While Rowing on the River Sunday Night.

YONKERS, Dec. 16.—Frederick Fisher, Louis Bechtold, and Alexander House, all of this city, went to the New-Jersey side of the river to fish Sunday. They had a rowboat. They returned about 6 o'clock in the evening, the tide carrying them down to the Ludlow Dock.

They started to row up the river to the public dock in the dark. Since then they have not been seen, and it is feared that their boat was swamped and they were drowned.

House and Fisher boarded at the Hoffman Hotel, 42 Main Street, and Bechtold lived at 22 Washington Street. The Yonkers police have notified the King's Bridge police to look out for the men or their bodies and the boat.

Dr. G. W. Miller to Leave New-York.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, has accepted a call to succeed the Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt as pastor of Grace Church, this city.

HURTS THE REPUBLICANS

Secretary Carlisle's Report Not What They Wanted.

IT GIVES THEM NO ROOM FOR DODGING

They Must Answer Yes or No to the Powerful Appeal Made to Them to Do Their Duty—No Side Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Carlisle's report, submitted to the Speaker of the House to-day soon after the assembling of that body, had been awaited by the Republicans with great interest. Their disappointment was, of course, keen that the Secretary was found to have confined himself to a statement of the condition of the debt and a restatement of the conditions described in his recent New-York speech, and that he did not request additional legislation to secure revenue.

That Mr. Carlisle would suggest an advance of tariff duties, even in the slightest degree, was not expected by many Republicans, but that he would possibly recommend new internal revenue subjects for taxation was somewhat looked for by a limited number of Democrats.

It has been reasonable to suppose that if the Administration had in contemplation the effort to secure additional revenue, either by customs or internal taxation, the conclusion to make such a request would have been known to the President and referred to by him in his message.

Mr. Carlisle only goes further than the President in suggesting low rate and short term bonds to meet emergency demands upon the Treasury.

Relying upon the indications of an increase in business, and a corresponding increase in the customs and internal taxes, he concludes that the deficit for the year to end June 30, 1896, will be but $17,000,000, and that the income will so much exceed the outgo in 1897-98 that there will be a surplus of $6,900,000.

Whatever remedy might have been suggested by Mr. Carlisle would have been in danger of assault and defeat by the Republicans. They would not follow his recommendations, if they were seen to promise relief through legislative means to the embarrassment under which the Treasury is laboring. Having found out what the Secretary wants, it may be relied upon as about as certain as anything not yet done that the Republicans will do the contrary thing. Then they all seek for reasons to increase the tariff taxes. Upon the ground that more revenue is needed, and in opposition to Mr. Carlisle's opinion that it is the gold-demanding power in the paper greenback that is holding us back, and not the scarcity of revenue, they will insist that more revenue must be derived in order to save the country. As the two houses of Congress stand so widely apart, and as both differ with the President, it is probable that no tariff legislation will be enacted. The houses may vote to restore Schedule K, and some other McKinley rates, but the Senate will not do it. Should any bill savoring too strongly of the McKinley system be rushed through the House, it will hang, and then perhaps fail, in the Senate. Assuming that the Senate can pass it, the chance of repassing it by a two-thirds vote, which will be necessary to override the veto of the President, are admitted to be extremely small.

The difficulty of providing a tariff measure that shall suit the House, under the circumstances, will be very great, and Mr. Reed will need all the minute knowledge and experience of Mr. Dingley to meet the difficulty with even reasonable satisfaction.

Secretary Carlisle's report to Congress was laid before the Senate by the Vice President a few minutes after noon, and at the same time printed copies were placed upon the desks of Senators.

The most significant statement drawn out by the report was, perhaps, that of Mr. Voorhees, the present Chairman of the Finance Committee, who expressed the belief that a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient and unwise to retire the greenbacks would scarcely receive fifteen negative votes in the Senate.

SUGAR WITNESSES TO BE TRIED

The Supreme Court Refuses to Come to Their Relief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States refusing to issue an order to the District Courts not to proceed with the trial of the recalcitrant Sugar Trust witnesses before the Senate Investigating Committee, until the question of the jurisdiction of the District Court has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. The defendants assert that the District Courts have no jurisdiction of the charge against them, but the courts themselves have ruled that they have, and an appeal from that judgment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

As the Supreme Court has refused to advance that appeal for an early hearing, and also denied all other forms of relief proposed by counsel for the accused witnesses, their trial will doubtless proceed next month, as fixed by the District Attorney to-day.

RELIGIO REVIVAL IN A PRISON

A Christian Endeavor Society Formed of Two Hundred Convicts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—Warden Haley of the State Prison North tells of a remarkable religious revival in progress in the prison. Since the wave of religious excitement struck the prison more than 100 of the most hardened convicts have professed conversion. A Christian Endeavor Society, with 200 members, has been organized within the prison walls.

The Warden says that the convicts who are at the head of the society are wondering if the society will be entitled to delegates in the next National convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Various religious forms have been introduced in the prison. The Warden says there has been a great improvement in the conduct of the 900 convicts since the religious wave took hold of the prison. He is encouraging the Chaplain and convicts in the movement.

Apache Chief Eskimazin Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Indian Bureau to-day received advices from Agent Meyer of the San Carlos (Arizona) reservation of the death of Eskimazin, a noted Apache chief. He was one of the oldest chiefs of his tribe, and during the days of the Indian fights was a great warrior. Three or four years ago he was held as a prisoner of war and placed within the confines of the military post at Mount Vernon Barracks, but about a year ago he was released and returned to Arizona.

The Vacant Fish Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. F. L. Donnelly of this city recently wrote to President Cleveland urging the appointment of ex-New-York State Fish Commissioner Robert B. Roosevelt as United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Marshal McDonald. Mr. Donnelly informed Mr. Roosevelt of what he had done, and has received a telegram in which Mr. Roosevelt says he cannot allow his name to be considered for appointment to the office.

POLICEMAN VICIOUSLY ATTACKED

Two Women with Their Husbands and Friends Wage an Unequal War Against Patrolman Armstrong.

Mary Ryan, thirty-three years old, of 161 East Fifty-fifth Street, with her one-year-old child in her arms, was staggering along Third Avenue at 10 o'clock Monday night, when Policeman Armstrong of the East Fifty-first Street Station asked her where she lived, and advised her to get home as quickly as possible. He received a severe blow in the mouth from the woman's fist.

Before he could get hold of her arm, she struck him another blow, which glanced from his nose to his helmet and landed the latter in the gutter. A crowd collected, and with it came a woman who knew Mrs. Ryan.

This woman hastened to Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, a friend of Mrs. Ryan, who lives at 918 Third Avenue. Mrs. O'Grady was soon on the scene. She is a powerfully built woman, and, according to Policeman Armstrong, she rained "sledgehammer blows" upon his body and head. The women's husbands soon arrived on the scene, and they also attacked the policeman. Armstrong did his best to hold them at bay.

Armstrong called on Frederick Evers, twenty-five years old, of 330 East Fifty-second Street, to assist him in making the arrest of the two women. Instead of Evers helping the policeman he made an attempt to pinion Armstrong's arms around his back.

Half a dozen citizens rushed into the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, and told Sergt. Thompson that one of his men was being killed by a mob at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. The Sergeant ordered out the patrol wagon, and Detectives Murphy, Quinlan, and Boyle were sent with it.

A lively fight occurred when the reinforcements arrived, before the women could be put in the patrol wagon with their husbands, and this fight continued all the way to the station house.

Armstrong also arrested Evers, and he was locked up on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. Evers could speak but little English, but he protested that his arrest was an outrage.

MUST REGISTER YOUR LETTER

Post Office Department Will Not Look After Mail When Simply Dropped with Ten-Cent Stamp.

The Post Office Department will no longer be responsible for letters dropped into the ordinary mails, bearing a ten-cent stamp, the sender trusting to the mail clerks to register the package. The department has been so much bothered by this carelessness that it passed a new rule, which has just gone into effect, directing the clerks to treat such parcels as ordinary mail.

In a place like the General Post Office in this city, where thousands of dollars are handled in registered packages every day, the new rule means a saving of time and labor.

"We have two big dispatches here daily," said Superintendent Nagle yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "the West and the North mail. Both of them close at 6 o'clock, to catch the fast mails over the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Roads at 8:35 and 9 o'clock.

"The mails leave the Post Office at 7:30. Invariably, the registered material is showered in here between 5:30 and 6 o'clock, which gives us only one hour and a half to handle it. Heretofore, as an accommodation, we have sorted out the registered packages which had the name of the senders on them, entered them in the books, and made out the receipts. The sender would call around for them next day.

"Many letters, however, were dropped in without even the name of the sender on them, and these we could not register. There has been a number of complaints entered here by persons who simply stuck on a ten-cent stamp and left the rest for us to do. The whole system is wrong, and the new law puts a stop to it. Hereafter no letter will be registered unless the sender does it himself through the proper channels."

A KENTUCKY WOMAN'S SAD DEATH

Mrs. McClelland Richardson, Sister-in-Law of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Burned, and Dies in Agony.

RICHMOND, Ky., Dec. 16.—Mrs. McClelland Richardson, sister-in-law of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, was burned to death at her home, near Valley View, this county, this morning.

She was standing in front of a heating stove, when her dress caught fire, and, without discovering it, she passed out upon the porch, where the breeze fanned the fire into a flame, which completely enveloped her.

Her screams brought her husband to the rescue, and in trying to extinguish the blaze he was burned badly about the hands and arms.

Mrs. Richardson lived only a few hours, dying after great suffering. A husband and six small children survive her.

GOODS FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Nickerson Says He Got Them from Rogers, Who Has Been Arrested.

It is now thought that confiscated goods have been taken from the property room at Police Headquarters and sold. Matthew Nickerson, on trial Saturday for having counterfeit money in his possession, gave testimony to this effect, and "Larry" Rogers was arrested yesterday, and taken to the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was identified by Nickerson as the person from whom he received goods.

He produced tags, which he said had been taken from the goods he received from Rogers. These were identified by Property Clerk Harriott.

Rogers was night elevator man at Police Headquarters until Aug. 16.

Nickerson has furnished a possible clue to the identity of the burglar who fell from the fifth-story fire escape in the Hotel Lorraine three months ago. Nickerson says his name was "Tom" Ferris, and that he acted as go-between for Rogers.

IN DEFAULT FOR A LARGE SUM

The City Solicitor of Altoona Charged with a Heavy Shortage.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 16.—An audit of the City Lien Dockets, which was finished by Controller Harrman to-night, shows a shortage of $12,800 in the accounts of William A. Ambrose, the absconding City Solicitor.

His real estate, which is valued at $50,000, is mortgaged for all it is worth. The building and loan associations for which he was solicitor are said to have lost about $12,000 by his procedings.

Persons who indorsed his notes and those who placed money in his hands to satisfy judgments or for investment contribute $10,000 more to the total of $90,000 of which Ambrose is reported to have defrauded the city and his clients.

A Bank Failure Explained.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 16.—The Rockefollow mystery, which has baffled the efforts of the detectives and the public generally since the remarkable failure of his bank two years ago, by which over $400,000 completely disappeared, now promises to be unraveled. One of the depositors who had lost a large amount saw the banker in the Eastern Penitentiary last Saturday, and the latter, it is claimed, made a complete confession. This implicates a number of people to whom he attributes his failure, and it is further stated that action will be commenced soon to recover some of the funds. Sheriff Walters, to whom the confession was made, refuses to reveal anything until he has seen the defaulting banker again.

Pure water at table aids appetite and digestion. The Arethusa Spring at Seymour, Conn., gives the best. A trial proves its value. Adv.

DEADLY MACHINES SENT

Attempts Made to Kill Mr. Pullman and P. D. Armour.

PLOT EXPOSED TO THE MILLIONAIRES

A Man of Mysterious Actions Tells of the Scheme and Is Thought to be Implicated.

CHICAGO POLICE WORKING ON THE CASE

Boxes Containing Powder Sent Through the Mails—Would Have Destroyed Life if Exploded.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Somebody tried to send George M. Pullman and P. D. Armour a premature Christmas present, or rather two of them, which, if they are not infernal machines, are deadly enough to have seriously disfigured the countenances of these two had they received and opened the packages which went through this morning's mails addressed to them.

Anything of unusual appearance addressed to millionaires is generally closely scrutinized by the postal authorities for the reason that, more than any other class of people, they are the targets of cranks. So it happened that when the mail was being made up this morning two oblong boxes addressed to the two magnates at their Prairie and Michigan Avenue residences, respectively, were held and a telephone message sent to each to hold all mail before opening it.

A man called at the Armour residence at midnight last night and asked for Mr. Armour. The butler, who answered the door, told him that Mr. Armour could not be seen. The same man also called at Mr. Pullman's house, made a similar request and was also refused access. The visits were repeated this morning. The man, whose name is S. A. Owen, and who is now under police surveillance, told a queer tale. He said last night about 9 o'clock, while he was standing in an alley back of a State Street theatre, he overheard two men engaged in a low conversation, the burden of which was that they intended to kill Messrs. Armour and Pullman with two infernal machines, which they would receive with their mail to-day. One of the fellows had a black bottle out of which he took frequent draughts, each time saying to his companion: "Well, here's to old Pullman and Armour."

The eavesdropper says he lost no time in going to the millionaires and giving them warning of the threatened danger. If the man expected a reward for his revelations he was disappointed.

Postal Authorities Notified.

A telephone message to Inspector Stuart of the Postal Department this morning brought that official to the Pullman house, and Owen was taken to his office in the Government Building and put through a mild sweatbox experience. He stuck to his story that the only rôle he played in the affair was that of benefactor. He made a written statement for the inspector, which was substantially the same thing he told Messrs. Armour and Pullman earlier in the day.

There is little doubt that the contrivances were deadly infernal machines. A description of one will suffice for both. It consisted of an oblong box, something of the sort that children use for slate pencils, only home made and roughly put together out of two pieces of cigar box. The box, which was about seven inches long and an inch and a half wide, had a sliding cover. On the under side of this cover sand-paper was pasted. There was another layer of sand-paper beneath this, and between the two a number of heads of matches, which would no doubt have caught fire had the sliding cover been pulled open. The remainder of the box was filled with a piece of lead pipe plugged at both ends, and a quantity of coarse-grained gunpowder, packed closely around the pipe and in contiguity to the sand-paper. In the top of the pipe was a hole through which a fuse was inserted and buried in the powder.

All doubt of whether the powder was genuine or not was removed when the Post Office officials to-night set fire to a quantity of it placed on a sheet of paper. There was enough powder to have caused a serious explosion. The ends of the lead pipe were plugged up with cork and the metal beaten down over them with a hammer. The contrivance was soaked in water and opened with the utmost care. The one addressed to Mr. Pullman was opened at one end only, but this was enough to show that in structure it did not differ from the other. The address on both packages was printed in capital letters in lead pencil and marked "Wire." The word "Contents," which preceded "Wire," was spelled "Contence." The statement which Inspector Stuart has from Owen contains the word "Contents," which is spelled "Contense."

The Machines Are Deadly.

The theory of the Post Office officials is that the machines are deadly beyond doubt, but that the sender, who they believe to be Owen, did not intend death for the recipients, but meant merely to reap a reward for warning them of their danger. On this theory Owen is being detained, and as there are no postal laws which cover such a case the police have been asked to step in, and have detailed two detectives on the case.

Owen may be arrested before morning. He is an employe of the Deeds Metallic Packing Company, 1635 Marquette Building, and an expert worker in metal and machinery. In appearance he is a middle-aged man, of ordinary physiognomy, with a thick black mustache. He shows no signs of being unsound in mind and talked intelligently to the Inspector.

Mr. Pullman, when seen at his office this afternoon, would express no opinion as to whether the machines were deadly or not. He told the story which has already been related of the man's visit to his house. P. D. Armour told a similar story.

There is another theory, that Owen intended at first to kill both Mr. Pullman and Mr. Armour, but weakened at the last moment.

Albert Reaser, who was sent to the Bridewell this afternoon to work out a fine of $60 for being caught loafing around the premises of Marshall Field, is also under suspicion. In his pocket were letters to both Marshall Field and George M. Pullman, asking for work. He escaped from the insane asylum at Dunning Nov. 15.

SHOT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Lawyer Beasley of Tennessee Is Seriously Injured by Judge Snodgrass—A Newspaper Story the Cause.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Chief Justice David L. Snodgrass of the Supreme Court of Tennessee at noon to-day shot Col. John R. Beasley while in the law office of Brown & Spurlock.

Two shots were fired by the Chief Justice, one taking effect in Beasley's left arm, and producing a flesh wound.

The cause was an item published in a newspaper this morning, headed "Some Tennessee History."

The item referred to was signed by Beasley.

Judge Snodgrass entered the law office of Brown & Spurlock to see Mr. Spurlock, who is a partner of Congressman Brown. Mr. Beasley was sitting at a desk, and the Judge denounced the newspaper article.

Mr. Beasley protested that it was the truth. They came to blows, and Judge Snodgrass shot at Beasley twice. One bullet entered the left arm near the wrist and came out near the elbow. The other ball lodged in the ceiling.

The charges made by Mr. Beasley in his card to the newspaper were to the effect that the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the railroad debt case of the State from a political standpoint, and not from justice.

TRAIN WRECKED AT MILTON, OHIO

Reported that Several Persons Have Been Killed and a Number Wounded—Relief Sent from Lima.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 16.—A train has been wrecked at Milton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

There is no telegraph office at Milton, but it is reported that several persons were killed and a number wounded.

A relief train, with doctors, left this city at 9 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. P. FAIRBANKS

He Expires of Heart Failure While Temporarily Alone in His Mount Vernon Home.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 16.—William P. Fairbanks died last evening at his home, 53 Rich Avenue, of heart failure. Mr. Fairbanks was Secretary of the Fairbanks Company, New-York City, and was also a member of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Chicago. He was a nephew of Thaddeus Fairbanks, inventor of the Fairbanks scales.

Mr. Fairbanks became slightly indisposed Saturday. He attributed his ailment to indigestion, and neither he nor Mrs. Fairbanks thought it necessary to summon a physician. Mr. Fairbanks was better, apparently, Sunday. He merely complained that he felt weak. He chatted gayly during the day with his wife and friends.

Before retiring Sunday evening Mr. Fairbanks suggested that dry toast be prepared in case he awake during the night. Mrs. Fairbanks left the room to make the toast, and was absent but a few moments.

Mr. Fairbanks did not respond when his wife spoke to him on entering the room, and Mrs. Fairbanks, thinking he had fainted, aroused the household and summoned a physician. It was found on examination that Mr. Fairbanks was dead.

Mr. Fairbanks was born in St. Johnsbury, Conn. He was fifty-four years old. He had been connected with the Fairbanks Company many years. He had lived in Mount Vernon a year. He lived in a quiet manner, and had gained many friends here.

The funeral will be held at the home Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Ascension, will officiate.

Mr. Fairbanks leaves a wife and three children.

CHICAGOANS DENY THEIR GUILT

Men Arrested on Complaint of New-York Jewelers Ask to be Released.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Daniel P. Eberman, the capitalist, and Alvah W. Ketcham, broker, who were arrested Saturday on a capias, charging complicity in connection with the Harry Leon jewelry failure in this city, appeared this afternoon before Judge Showalter of the United States District Court, who issued the writs.

A motion was made to quash the writs on the ground that the affidavits made by Sigmund Stern of Stern Brothers & Co., and by Mr. Heisler for Hedges & Co., and Hardy & Co., all of Maiden Lane, New-York, on the strength of which the arrests were ordered, were not made upon the personal confessions of the affiants, but upon the confession of Leon, who is in hiding in a small town, under the surveillance of detectives.

The arrested men are indignant, and threaten retaliatory measures after their release.

IT HAS A FEMALE PASTOR

The "Church of the Higher Life" and Its Great Ambition.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The Rev. Helen Van Anderson was ordained as pastor of the Church of the Higher Life last evening. The organization is a new one, and is intended, to quote its articles, "to supplement and strengthen the spiritual life of all churches, as well as individuals, and to bring into manifestation that love, peace, and good will which constitute the foundation principles of the only true Church—the Church Universal, whose altar is to be found in that holy inmost of every soul, called the 'secret place of the Most High.'"

It is also set forth that the church is sustained, not by arbitrary organization, but through voluntary association.

Aldermen Sentenced for Bribery.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the verdict of guilty in the cases of Aldermen Haley of the Third Ward and Caufield of the Eleventh Ward, charged with bribery. They have each been sentenced to eight months' hard labor in the State penitentiary.

No Monument to Montgomery.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 16.—The Government has decided not to accede to the request of Mrs. J. W. Garrison Smith of Chicago, who came here to request that a monument be erected to Gen. Montgomery, the United States General, who fell in Quebec in 1775.

A Nebraska National Bank Closed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 16.—The German National Bank closed its doors this morning and is under the care of the National Bank Examiner. The capital stock was $100,000, and deposits about $50,000. The assets are several times that amount. There is no excitement.

The Cushing at Bordentown, N. J.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 16.—The torpedo boat Cushing arived here at 7:15 via the Delaware and Raritan Canal. She did not leave the canal, but tied up here for the night. She will pass into the Delaware at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Bank Examiners Appointed.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department has appointed Walter S. Allen and James S. Love of Albany to be State Bank Examiners.

Many Christmas Novelties may be found at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

CLOSE SALOONS SUNDAY

Rousing Demonstration of the Church-going Element.

HUNDREDS TURNED FROM THE HALL

Bishop Potter Makes a Strong Address—Warner Miller Declares Local Option to be Unconstitutional.

The church-going people of New-York held a rousing demonstration, under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society, in Carnegie Music Hall last night, in favor of the maintenance of the law closing liquor saloons on Sunday. At 7:30 there were 500 men and women around the main entrance to the building in Fifty-seventh Street, seeking vainly for admission. The throng had increased to 1,000 persons by the time the doors were opened, and at 8 o'clock there were 3,000 persons in the main hall, and hundreds were turned away because there were no more seats.

The audience seemed to include the leading members of the regular congregation of every prominent church in the city. The demonstration was imposing by its great size and eminent respectability. The audience was about equally composed of men and women.

The Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and other distinguished clergymen and laymen made ringing speeches against the Sunday opening of saloons.

Bishop Potter said the religious observance of the Lord's day should not be disturbed or further encroached upon.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, declared the saloon degraded citizenship six days in the week, and should be allowed to go no further.

The Rev. Dr W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, said he did not believe in giving special Sunday facilities to the worst trade on earth.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Methodist organ, The Christian Advocate, argued that personal liberty would be infringed by opening the saloon on Sunday, not by closing it.

Warner Miller told his hearers that Sunday local option was unconstitutional, and he never expected to live to see it.

Bishop Doane of Albany said that the observance of the Sabbath by the closing of saloons was a moral law, and therefore not a subject for local option.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson declared the workingman would go to church on Sunday if the saloons were closed:

F. R. Coudert spoke on the general aspect of the question. He was listened to with deep attention, and was often applauded. He said he was opposed to opening the saloons on Sunday.

The List of Vice Presidents.

Bishop Potter presided over the demonstration. Among the Vice Presidents, many of whom were on the platform or in the boxes with their families, were:

John D. Rockefeller.	George Blagden.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.	Walter Katte.
John S. Kennedy.	Cornelius N. Bliss.
Morris K. Jesup.	Henry Dudley.
W. E. Dodge.	J. Augustus Johnson.
Robert McBurney.	Charles M. Jesup.
William Rhinelander.	James J. Goodwin.
Archibald Rogers.	C. H. Ludington.
Gerard Beekman.	Daniel T. Hoag.
Douglas Merrit.	Frederick Sturges.
Henry G. Marquand.	W. H. Arnoux.
Robert Sturgis.	John T. Terry.
Hamilton R. Fairfax.	Dr. Andrew H. Smith.
George Zabriskie.	C. A. Peabody.
W. C. Shermerhorn.	Henry Ogden.
Spencer Trask.	Dr. E. L. Partridge.
S. P. Avery.	Theron G. Strong.
G. G. Williams.	A. F. Schermerhorn.
Robert Lenox Belknap.	William T. Wardwell.
J. Hooker Hamersley.	Charities Com. Faure.

Among the ministers who were Vice Presidents were:

Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, Chaplain McCabe.	Rev. E. Walpole Warren.
Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington.	Rev. Thomas Gallaudet.
Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.	Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.
Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa.	Rev.

WHY WOMEN WEEP.

It Is Too Bad There Is So Much Suffering When There Need Not Be.

Woman's troubles probably cause more misery in this world than all other misfortunes put together. Most women overtax their strength, most of them suffer from the strains of household and other cares, and it is no wonder that so many of them break down under the debilitating effects of high pressure living.

To every woman who values health and strength, the experience of one who has passed through a time of suffering and discovered the way to recovery cannot fail to prove of the highest interest. The story is briefly told in the words of Mrs. L. C. Miller of 524 N. 23d St., Philadelphia, who recently said: "For many months I was a continual sufferer and felt completely worn out. At last I fortunately decided to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which had been recommended to me. Since then I have improved wonderfully, and feel decidedly better, sleep well, and at the same time I am free to acknowledge I do not experience that tired, weary, languid feeling—in fact, no one thing appears to be a burden to me now. Many of my friends are well pleased and fully convinced that there is no other stimulant that excels Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. My prayer and wish is that it may reach the home of the afflicted everywhere."

These words are convincing, because they are the result of experience. They prove beyond a doubt that what every woman needs is a pure, healthful stimulant. Something is required to impart fresh vitality to the system and give renewed vigor. In such cases Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has always worked wonders. By means of its strength-giving powers, many a pale, thin, weary woman has become a living picture of robust health.

door of the saloon has been closed on Sunday. We are here to thank President Roosevelt for what he has done, and to say that his policy of law-enforcement has vindicated itself.

"The closing of the saloons on Sunday satisfies the religious wants of man, and in the second place, it preserves the sanctity of God's holy day."

The Rev. Father Doyle.

In introducing the Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, Bishop Potter called him a worthy spiritual successor of Father Mathew, whose temperance crusade in America many years ago, the Bishop said, "set men's hearts on fire and bound us all in a common brotherhood."

Father Doyle aroused great enthusiasm among his auditors by reading two laws of the council of the Archdiocese of New-York, declaring against Sunday liquor selling.

"My proud privilege," said the eloquent young priest, "is to call myself an American first, last, and all the time.

"In opposing the opening of the saloons on Sunday I am but voicing the legislation that is enshrined in the law of the Catholic Church of this diocese."

Father Doyle here read these two laws, which, he said, enacted many years ago, had been reaffirmed within a month of the present time. They were as follows:

Since such very great scandals arise from the abuses attending drunkenness, we exhort pastors for the love of God, to use every zeal to extirpate this vice of intemperance. In order to accomplish this, let them frequently warn liquor sellers never to give any drink to minors or to drunkards; and let them assist them, as they do, in their stores closed on Sunday. (No. 31, De Zelo animarum.)

Let the observance of the Lord's day be frequently commended—and especially with fervent zeal let them prevent the opening of saloons on Sunday, and also the frequentation of the same on that day; because, from this very custom, so many evils arise. (No. 44, De Zelo animarum.)

Father Doyle spoke on "The Liquor Saloon and the American Sunday."

"The laws," he said, "must uphold civic virtues. No element in our municipal life is so degrading to citizenship as the open saloon on Sunday. The saloon makes men drunkards. A man cannot vote intelligently while drunk. They tell us of the 'harmless Munich beer garden,' which is open on Sunday.

"We live in a country broad enough, and we are a people big enough, to make customs of our own." This sentiment was tremendously applauded.

"It is a mercy," he continued, "to close open on Sundays, in ten years the whole open on Sundays in ten years the whole people would arise in their wrath and stamp the saloons out of existence."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller.

Bishop Potter, in introducing Warner Miller, said Mr. Miller had "evinced a heroism we in politics is not always to be found. We love him," said Bishop Potter, "for the enemies he has made. We honor him for his courageous, loyal and manly support of our cause." Mr. Miller expressed doubt on being able to hold himself down to fifteen minutes, but said he would do his best.

"I asked myself, on the way here," he said, "if there was any real danger that the Sunday excise law would be tampered with at the coming session of our Legislature.

"I had thought that a little thing that happened in November had taught some people that it would not be wise to try it.

"But I have learned that some eminent and respectable citizens of New-York are preparing to introduce a bill in the Legislature providing for a vote on so-called Sunday local option."

The allusion to the work of the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce provoked laughter.

"Some of the members of the Chamber of Commerce," remarked Mr. Miller, "have gone out of commerce and into politics."

There was another burst of laughter.

"There is, indeed, need for this gathering," continued Mr. Miller. "The contest has just commenced. There is going to be one of the fiercest fights on this subject in the Legislature that was ever seen at Albany.

"But I say to you," exclaimed Mr. Miller, pausing and making a positive gesture with his extended arm, "that I have no fear of the result."

Mr. Miller read the various laws bearing on Sunday liquor selling, "and those," he said, as he finished, "are what they call blue laws. They are just laws, not blue laws." Then the ex-Senator pitched into the German-American Citizens' Union and its scheme to poll New-Yorkers informally by circulating petitions for signatures on the subject of local option. He read a copy of the petition, and dwelt on the use of the word "beverages," and called attention to the fact that no direct mention was made of whisky or beer.

"It seems strange," he said, "that it should now be attempted to change the Sunday excise law that has been in existence since before the organization of the State. Why is it attacked now?

"There are three grounds of objection to the present Sunday excise law. It is said some don't want to observe Sunday as a religious holiday. It is said the law infringes personal liberty. It is said the law cannot be enforced.

"We are 6,000,000 people in this State, and shall we repeal our laws merely because they are not enforced in one corner of the Commonwealth? If the law is not enforced, let us go to work and create a public sentiment that will enforce it. We have already made a fine beginning in that direction.

"It was first sought, this Fall, to prepare a bill that would open the saloons a while on Sunday. They found public opinion a little too tender, though, and now they come humbly, and say: 'Let's take a vote on Sunday local option.'

"Sunday local option is unconstitutional and cannot be legalized by statute. You can't observe the law in one place and legally break it in another.

"But they say they only want a Sunday law for first-class cities. We poor people up the country are not to be permitted to say whether or not we want to break the Sabbath. We've got to keep it.

"For every petition for open saloons that goes to Albany, we'll send five names in opposition.

"I don't expect to live long enough to see saloons open anywhere in New-York, legally, on Sunday."

WOMEN'S NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY

First Dinner of the Organization—Speeches by Members and Guests.

The first dinner given by the Women's New-England Society was held last night at the Windsor Hotel.

The society was organized last January by Mrs. William G. Slade, and it now has 200 members. Among those present last night were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newton, Mr. and Mrs. George Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Slade, Miss Slade, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Van Sickle, Miss Van Sickle, Mr. Hobbs, Mrs. Sarah E. Bourne, Mrs. Ruth Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Hatle, and Mrs. E. A. Greeley.

Those who responded to toasts were the Rev. P. A. Hanaford, Dr. George A. Hepworth, Joseph Hepworth, Jr., Mrs. Della Dietz Clymer, Jacob Shrady, Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, Dr. Charles A. Easton, Mrs. Henry A. Donnelly, M. Hobbs, and Mrs. M. A. Ridder.

PLATT MEN ARE BOASTING

Sure of Getting the Lion's Share of the Delegates To-night.

SOME LIVELY ROWS ARE EXPECTED

Districts in Which the Contests for Representations to County Committee Will Be Close—Mr. Lauterbach for President.

The Platt and anti-Platt Republican factions will meet and do battle to-night in the Republican Assembly District Conventions, which will be held in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

The Platt crowd, which gained the advantage by the bogus enrollment, boasts that it will carry at least 92 out of the 132 delegates to be elected to the County Committee, and there is little doubt that it will secure about that number.

The police will be on hand at many of the polling places to see that there is not too much disorder. If some of to-night's conventions are anything like the conventions of last Summer, the police will have their hands full.

Edward Lauterbach is out as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the County Committee, and the big majority of delegates the Platt men will secure will make the selection a certainty.

The liveliest contests will be in the Twenty-ninth, Twenty-first, Eighth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, but there will be desultory firing into the Platt outfit all along the line. In the Twentieth District there is a steadily increasing opposition to the leadership of Joseph L. Stewart, Platt candidate for State Inspector of Meters, but it probably has not gone far enough to change the result of the convention, although there may be some stormy scenes.

The closest voting is likely to be in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where the Platt and anti-Platt forces are pretty evenly divided. Gen. Collis is the anti-Platt leader there, and is thought to have a few votes the best of it. He may be able to prevent Mr. Lauterbach's election from the Twenty-ninth, which is his home district. If Mr. Lauterbach is not elected there, he will be elected in the Twenty-eighth District.

The convention in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is almost certain to be picturesque if not boisterous. Platt men have a big plurality of the votes, but Job E. Hedges, the Milholland men, and the anti-Platt element generally will put up a minority ticket.

This ticket was decided on last night at a conference at the Blaine Club, in West Twenty-fourth Street, at which Edward Ware, father of Alderman Ware, presided and Lowell H. Lounsbery, Henry Birrell, Samuel Moran, Gherardi Davis, and P. S. Washburn were chosen as the minority's candidates for delegates. Major McKelvey nominated Mr. White for one of the delegates, but he was defeated by a vote of 10 to 12, showing that there were twenty-eight delegates to the Assembly District Convention present. There are 125 altogether.

Dr. P. H. Murphy, the Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-fifth District, will be the minority's candidate for Chairman of the convention. Henry Birrell will be on both the tickets, unless a shift be made. It was reported last night that Amasa J. Thornton had been induced to remain off the majority's ticket in the interest of harmony, but, if this is true, Thornton has something up his sleeve.

There is intense opposition to him among many of the reputable Republicans of the district. Henry Birrell, James W. Auten, Nicholas Fish, Thurlow Weed Barnes, and a colored representative will probably make up the ticket of the majority.

The fight in the Eighth District will probably be one of those that will demand the special attention of the police. It will be between the Murray and Ruhl factions. Abraham Gruber will head the Platt ticket in the Twenty-first, and C. N. Bovee's friends will oppose him. They claim that out of an enrollment of 200, Mr. Gruber had only a poll of seventy votes at the primary, and that there was the name of one woman and the name of one man who is in the penitentiary on his list.

The courts are being called on in some instances to adjust difficulties growing out of the primaries.

Lawyers for the Ruhl faction in the Eighth Assembly District have received summons ordering Alfred K. Morgan and John Harcon, Inspectors of Election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, and Samuel Wolf, Jacob Kuhn, Joseph Wenn, and Louis Ohl, Inspectors in the Fourteenth of the Eighth, to appear before City Magistrate Mott to-morrow morning to answer to alleged irregularities at the primaries. They are all Platt men.

Samuel Manning, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors at the primary in the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Assembly, was before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to show cause why he should not produce the rolls of the district and why he should not file the list of those who voted at the primary with the officers of the Republican County Committee. This primary was held at 272 Grand Street, next to Charles H. Murray's headquarters. The affidavits in the case declare that the anti-Platt people carried the election district by 28 to 7, and that Murray's men ordered the Inspectors to steal away he ballot box and hide it in a rear room.

Manning told the Court yesterday that he would at once produce all the documents, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning to give him time to file the poll list.

The Patriotic Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District met last night at 248 East Seventy-eighth Street and denounced the Republican enrollment and primaries in the district, which was carried for Platt by John H. Gunner. Speeches were made by Benjamin Oppenheimer, the anti-Platt leader of the district, and the resolutions declared that loyal Republicans were dropped from the rolls, that Tammany men were enrolled, that the rolls were freely padded, and that the primary polling places were changed at the last minute.

"The revision of the rolls, the enrollment, and primaries in our district were a farce and a shame and disgrace to the Republican Party," said the resolutions, which concluded as follows: "Although we have presented to the Committee on Organization two protests, none of our grievances was heard nor none of the evils complained of rectified. Is it because the President of the County Committee seeks election to the County Committee from our district, though a resident of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District?"

ARRAYED AGAINST MR. PLATT.

Republican Club Committee Puts Up a Ticket Strongly Antagonistic.

The Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, is now as strongly anti-Platt as the Union League Club, and the Republican Club contains about as many contributing Republicans to National campaign funds as does the Union League Club.

The Nominating Committee of the Republican Club made its report at last night's meeting on the ticket for next year. The list is made up wholly of anti-Platt men and is as follows:

For President—C. N. Bliss; for Vice Presidents—Samuel Thomas, J. Proctor Clarke, and E. W. Bloomingdale; for Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; for Recording Secretary—Jared G. Baldwin; for Corresponding Secretary—John Laimbeer; for Members of the Executive Committee—Elihu Root, E. A. Newell, James P. Foster, James Talcott, and George W. English. Mr. Foster is of "fry-the-fat" circular fame.

With this ticket of officers the club will be stoutly arrayed against Platt.

Edward Lauterbach is at present First Vice President of the club, and had precedents been followed, he should have been nominated for President.

The election of officers last year, however, took place a night or two after Mr. Lauterbach was elected Chairman of the County Committee over Mr. Brookfield and had made a speech that was very offensive to Mr. Brookfield's friends.

There was not time to run an opposition man to Mr. Lauterbach, and the members contented themselves with cutting Mr. Lauterbach's name from the ticket, so that, although elected, he got but seven votes, whereas the other candidates got ninety.

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POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

THE COLUMBIA ALUMNI DINNER

DEAN VAN AMRINGE TALKS ABOUT THE COLLEGE'S PROGRESS.

President Seth Low Speaks of the Future of the Institution—Topics Treated by Other Speakers.

The alumni of Columbia College held their annual dinner at Sherry's last night. Dean J. Howard Van Amringe presided, and seated with him were Prof. Henry S. Munroe, Acting Dean of the School of Mines; S. P. Avery, founder of the Avery Architectural Library; W. Bartley Parsons, President of the School of Mines Alumni; Dr. William H. Draper, Vice President of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Chaplain of Columbia College; President Seth Low of Columbia College, William C. Lathrop, President of the Alumni of the college; Thomas Thacher of Yale College; Hugh L. Cole of Princeton College, and Austen G. Fox of Harvard.

The committee having the banquet in charge consisted of George G. De Witt, Chairman, Frederick R. Hutton, A. B. Simonds, John B. Pine, W. Fellowes Morgan, Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, Dr. Walter B. James, and Howard Van Sinderen.

Among the guests present were Aldrich F. S. Evans, the Rev. Abbott Brown, Dr. F. E. Beckwith, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. J. F. Bloodgood, Robert C. Cornell, Dr. Archibald Campbell, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, Congressman Edgar M. Cullen, Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, Dr. Francis Delafield, Judge Dugro, Dr. Robert G. Freeman, Nathaniel Hathaway, W. M. U. Hoffman, Francis Hendricks, Dr. J. E. Janvein, Dr. Charles Jewett, Dr. William G. Le Boutellier, Francis E. Lalmbeer, Prof. Brander Matthews, A. H. Napier, E. F. Olcott, Dr. George L. Peabody, George Perrine, Prof. R. Mayo Smith, Abraham Van Santvoord, Dennistown Wood, J. H. Wainwright, H. F. Wade, Dr. Julius Sachs, and Gustavus F. Tuska.

After the dinner Chairman Van Amringe briefly sketched the history of the college and introduced President Low, who said:

When I accepted the call to the Presidency of Columbia College, I believed it could be made a university of which every citizen might be justly proud. Professors of the different schools of the college gathered shortly after my taking office, and their meetings originated the nucleus of the present university. Our policy is that Columbia College in its entirety is no greater than any one of its parts. We have still a great deal to do to realize the ambitions of those who realize our possibilities and love Columbia College.

I believe the day and the hour has come to adopt for our Columbia some name that shall include the entity of all of its parts, which shall represent education and nothing else. I should like to restore the old name and the old college—give it the comprehensive name of the Columbia University.

President Low paid a compliment to the work of Dean Amringe in the university and to others who had by influence or otherwise advanced the interests of the institution.

William G. Lathrop, Jr., President of the alumni of the college, was the next speaker. He extended a hearty welcome to the representatives of other colleges present, and acknowledged indebtdness to them for various methods and suggestions which had been advantageously applied.

Dr. McBurney of the College of Physicians and Surgeons made a humorous speech, in which he said that the professors and students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were the finest and best-working body of men in the city.

Other speakers were W. Barclay Parsons, for the alumni of the School of Mines; Austen G. Fox, for the Harvard Club; Hugh L. Cole, for the Princeton Club, and Thomas Thacher, for the Yale Alumni Association.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN BECOME ANGRY

They Indulge in Personal Remarks Over the War Records.

Alderman Walkley, Chairman of the Special Committee on War Records, at the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday presented a report, in which he charged that the war records which cost the city $12,950, had been found, but that it had been ascertained that fraud and forgery had been indulged in by those implicated in the work of getting the records together.

The report recommended that the war records be transferred to the keeping of the City Clerk. This was adopted.

The following resolution was also attached to the report:

Resolved, That the results of this investigation be communicated to the Corporation Counsel and that he be and is hereby directed forthwith to submit a copy of this report and the evidence to the District Attorney and request such further proceedings and investigations as may seem to him best.

A motion was made by Alderman Guilfoyle to lay this upon the table, and it was so ordered by a vote of 11 to 5.

Alderman Leich said it was an outrage for Republicans, elected as reforers, to vote to lay it upon the table.

"This was the work of Democrats, appointed by a Democratic Board of Aldermen," he said, "and you Republicans who vote against the resolution are voting against not only your party, but are not voting conscientiously."

Alderman Cohn said he was a better Republican than Alderman Leich ever dared to be.

"I am no second-hand Republican," yelled Alderman Cohn. "I never played double, I never bolted a Republican caucus. I'm a Yes, and you were defeated for re-election," retorted Alderman Leich.

"In a Democratic district, I was defeated 1,100," said Alderman Cohn, "but you came from the Twenty-third Ward, which is full of Goo Goos. You got up a little look telling what you had done, when in reality the administration did it. If the Republicans of the Twenty-third Ward knew you as well as I do, they would never have re-elected you."

Too Poor to Bury His Children.

Mrs. Eliza Tokar of 223 East Second Street became the mother of three boys yesterday morning.

One of the boys was born dead, and the others died a few hours afterward. The father, Stephen Tokar, a tailor, who has been out of work for six months, had no money to pay for their burial, so he reported the case to the police of the Union Market Police Station.

The bodies were removed to the Morgue in the afternoon, and will be buried at the city's expense. There are two other children in the family, one a boy five years old, and the other a girl eight years old.

Slack-Wire Performer Falls.

Harry Lamour, the slack-wire performer in the Olympia Music Hall, fell from the wire to the stage at midnight last night. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain.

THE DEMOCRATS MUST GO

Speaker Reed Determines to Settle House Contests in Short Order.

THREE COMMITTEES TO DO THE WORK

Republican Contestants to be Seated at the Earliest Possible Moment—Additions to Other Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Speaker Reed proposes to turn out in short order the Democrats of the House whose seats are contested. It is probable that, instead of one Committee on Elections, there will be three, to each of which will be assigned one-third of the work.

A conference on this proposition was held this afternoon in the Speaker's private room. It was attended by Messrs. Payne and Daniels of New-York, Henderson of Iowa, Cannon of Illinois, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia, Mr. Bailey of Texas, and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, Democrats. The conference lasted an hour.

At the expiration of that time the Democrats withdrew, and the Republicans informally discussed the matter for an hour longer. The Republicans were a unit in favor of three committees to consist of nine members each.

Mr. McMillin, in the conference, favored one large committee, of, say, twenty-seven members. Mr. Bailey was apparently influenced by the Republican argument, and he is reported as not looking with disfavor upon a division of the committee. Ex-Speaker Crisp is reported to have done more listening than talking, but he was opposed to the general proposition.

It is probable that the result of to-day's conference will be the formation of three committees, which will be announced with the other committees, possibly on Friday of this week, just before the adjournment for the holidays.

It is understood that to Mr. Powers of Vermont was tendered the Chairmanship of one of the committees, and that he declined it.

It is proposed also to add to the memberships of other committees. Intimation of this intention was given the House to-day by Mr. Cannon, on whose motion it was ordered that to-morrow the House should consider certain propositions to that end.

It is not stated that there will be an abnormal increase in the membership of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, but it is asserted as a fact that a night or two ago, when a new member went to Mr. Reed asking him for an appointment on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Speaker responded, most amiably:

"With the greatest pleasure, my dear Sir; but I must exact the promise of you in advance that you will have the committee increased to 150, for I have already promised to put 149 members on that committee."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) introduced in the House to-day a bill re-enacting the provisions of Schedules G, K, and L of the McKinley tariff law. These schedules cover agricultural products and provisions, wool and manufactures of wool, and silk and silk goods.

FLYNN DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF.

Oklahoma Delegate Makes an Attack on Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Following the example of the Boston young man who last week advertised himself at the expense of Ambassador Bayard, Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, who last Summer had been unable to secure the intervention in his behalf of the President to settle what appears to have been a personal controversy with the Secretary of the Interior, made an undignified and vehement attack upon Secretary Smith, to which Messrs. McMillin and Cooper of Florida responded with appropriate warmth and directness.

Mr. Flynn offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why the opening of the reservation of the Wichita and affiliated bands in Oklahoma had been delayed, and as to whether or not any of Secretary Smith's relatives have any interest in delaying the opening.

In explaining his resolution Mr. Flynn said the last Congress had passed a law directing the opening of the reservation of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the Secretary of the Interior, so far as he could learn, had done nothing in the matter. At least it had not been done as the law plainly directed, and he wished to know the cause of the delay. It was a known fact in Oklahoma that Mr. Smith had a lot of relatives who were profiting by the delay. They were acting as attorneys for the Indians. Mr. Flynn had to-day seen a contract by which a man was to receive $2,000 if he could prevent Secretary Smith from ratifying the agreement.

Mr. Flynn, replying to Mr. Cooper, admitted that he had some feeling in the matter. In explaining this, he said that last Summer he came 1,700 miles to see the President to find out why Secretary Smith had not complied with the law. He made several attempts to see the President, but failed.

He saw Private Secretary Thurber, who told him to drop the President a note. He did so, and waited a week for a reply, received none, tried again to see the President, and failed. In his efforts to obtain information on the subject he had written Secretary Smith several letters, to which he had received no reply. He also had written the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who replied that the matter was in the hands of Secretary Smith, and gave no further information. He had made every effort to ascertain what delayed the carrying out of the law, and had now brought the matter to the attention of the House. Secretary Smith could and probably would reply to a resolution such as he offered.

In conclusion, Mr. Flynn said that there had never been, since the foundation of the Government, a Secretary of the Interior who had devoted less time to his public duties than had Secretary Smith, "who was parading around the country changing his mind on the money question."

The resolution was agreed to.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to-day in the House to have printed in the record various memorials and petitions on the Cuban and Armenian questions.

Messrs. Bull (Rep., R. I.) and Cobb (Dem., Mo.) were appointed additional members of the Accounts Committee.

The House at 1:40 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

MANY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Most of Them Call for Public Buildings and Other Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A large number of bills were introduced to-day in both House and Senate. Most of these call for appropriations for public buildings and other matters, chiefly of local interest. Of this sort were the following House bills:

Mr. Miller (Rep., Kan.)—Appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. Poole (Rep., N. Y.)—For the erection of a statue of Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum, in Washington, D. C., to cost $50,000.

Mr. Royce (Rep., Ind.)—Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa)—Appropriating $50,000 for a military post at or near Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Skinner (Pop., N. C.)—Appropriating the unclaimed bounty and pay due colored soldiers for the establishment of homes for the indigent colored people in the South; also appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mr. Avery (Rep., Mich.)—Appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of Charlevoix Harbor, Mich.

Mr. Hubbard (Rep., Mo.)—Appropriating $25,000 for a public building at Fulton, Mo.

Mr. Otey, (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $1,250,000 to reimburse the Southern States, in part, for unclaimed, captured, and abandoned military property sold by the Government, the amount named being about 5 per cent. of the total value of such property.

Mr. Atwood (Rep., Mass.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Tylor (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $150,000 to widen, deepen, and improve the channel of the Elizabeth River from Hampton Roads to the Norfolk Navy Yard; also appropriating $8,000 for a road to the National Cemetery at Yorktown, Va.

Mr. Atcheson (Rep., Penn.)—Appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Washington, Penn.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.)—Appropriating $268,650 for the purchase of the toll roads through the Yosemite National Park and making them free roads.

Similar bills in the Senate were introduced as follows:

Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho)—Providing for a public building at Moscow, Idaho, at a cost of $200,000.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.)—Appropriating $300,000 for the survey of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory.

Among the House bills not calling for appropriations were the following:

Mr. Crowther, (Rep., Mo.)—Extending the provisions of existing pension laws to the officers and privates and their widows, children, and dependent mothers and fathers of all State militia raised in the State during the years 1861 to 1865, who performed military service.

Mr. Linney (Dem., N. C.)—Providing for the coinage of all silver bullion the product of mines of the United States.

Mr. Hatch (Rep., Ind.)—Providing for the appointment of a commission to make a survey for a ship canal from the southern shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River.

Mr. Long (Rep., Kan.)—Granting to the State of Kansas as an addition to the Soldiers' Home the abandoned Fort Dodge military reservation.

Mr. Bertholdt (Rep., Mo.)—Providing for the registration of trade marks on bottles, boxes, barrels, and other receptacles.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

Mr. Hawley—To establish a naval experiment station at New-London, Conn.

Mr. Dubois—Making it unlawful for all Indians living on reservations set apart for their use to kill, sell, or have in their possession any game, either dead or alive, or to catch or seine fish outside the limits of their reservation, except as the several States or Territories may permit under their game laws.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt., by request)—For the retirement of employers in the classified service of the executive departments, providing that after July 1, 1896, the sum of 2 per cent. shall be withheld from the salary of employes in Washington, or such as may be necessary out of the monthly pay, for the purpose of creating a special fund for their relief after serving a stipulated number of years.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.)—Directing all heads of bureaus to dismiss from the Government service all persons who are not citizens of the United States by nativity or who have not fully completed their naturalization by process of law; also to reduce the pensions of all persons who in the line of their duty shall have lost the sight of both eyes to $75 per month.

Mr. McMillan (Rep., Mich.)—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at the City of Detroit.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)—To protect forest reservations.

The calendars of both House and Senate are lengthening rapidly.

DISMISSALS IN THE NAVY YARD.

Representative Fisher Wants Constructor Bowles Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The repeated dismissals among the mechanics employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past six weeks have led Mr. Fisher, who represents the Fourth New-York District, to introduce to-day a resolution bearing upon the subject, which, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service Reform, when appointed, investigate the report that mechanics employed at the New-York Navy Yard and who obtained their positions after a competitive examination, have been discharged by the constructor at said yard on the charge that they were incompetent, and for the purpose of this investigation the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

In explanation of his resolution, Mr. Fisher said:

"The present constructor at the Brooklyn yard is Mr. Bowles. He was appointed six weeks ago. Since then the dismissals among the skilled laborers at the yard have been numerous. They aggregated a week before last, forty. During the preceding week the number was fifty. Possibly 200 men in all have been dismissed since Mr. Bowles assumed control.

"It strikes me as extraordinary that the men who secured their places after a competitive examination, and who built the Maine and Cincinnati, should be dismissed for incompetency by the officer under whose direction the Texas was constructed. Moreover, being dismissed for incompetency, they are estopped from being enrolled and employed in the future."

TO IMPROVE GOWANUS CANAL.

Resolution Providing for Plans for Continuing Government Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Fisher (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates for continuing the work upon Gowanus Canal, New-York, with a view to securing a depth of eighteen feet from Percival Street to Hamilton Avenue Bridge. This section is not to be construed to commit the Government to proceed with the construction of this improvement.

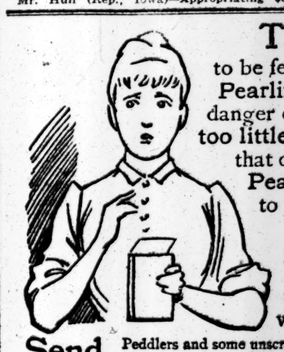
Mr. Fisher explains that the Government work now stops at the intersection of Percival Street, while the jurisdiction of the City of Brooklyn ends at Hamilton Avenue Bridge. This leaves a bar between the two points over which there are but seven feet of water.

This results in an anomalous condition of affairs. Where the Government has been operating there are twenty-six feet of water, and where the city has dredged there are eighteen feet. As a result no boat can get from the Government dredging into the city basin.

The purpose of Mr. Fisher's joint resolution, therefore, is obvious. It is to make the Government work of some moment and permit vessels to get up to the city, and thus have the navigation perfected.

The "Combine" Yields to the Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The managers of the "combine" for House officers and patronage, after having seized upon the two men—messenger and laborer—employed on the reporters' gallery of the House, abandoned these prizes to-day in preference to inviting a prolonged struggle with the press representatives for a privilege they have enjoyed since the Forty-sixth Congress. The two men now employed as messenger and laborer were employed in the Forty-eighth Congress, and being generally satisfactory, it was asserted that they should not be displaced unless they were unsatisfactory to the newspaper men, whom they exclusively served. The men will retain their places, and the war that was imminent has been averted.



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to be feared, even if you do use too much Pearline in the washing. If there's any danger of damage at all, it's when you use too little. In that case, you'll have to begin that dreadful rubbing—and carloads of Pearline couldn't do as much damage to your clothes as that will.

Follow the directions on the package—that's the best way of all. But remember, too much won't hurt anything. It's only a waste of good Pearline.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 498 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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THE WALLACE CO.
Silversmiths,
is replete with **Christmas Novelties, distinct in character and moderate in price.**

Buy of the Makers.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

POPULISTS ARE IN LUCK

Senate Republicans Care for the Third Party Representatives.

THE COMMITTEES ARE REARRANGED

People's Party Men Given Their Old Chairmanships—New Members Get Better Assignments than They Had Expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The work of reorganizing the Senate committees in the interest of the Republicans has been completed, and to-morrow the result will be announced to the Republican caucus.

The "steering committee," charged with this task, was worried at the outset by the attitude of the "younger element" of the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Dubois, Mr. Gallinger, and a few other Republicans who have not seen long service in the Senate formed a combination to secure good committee assignments. The strength of this combination is indicated in the selection of Messrs. Dubois, Gallinger, Pettigrew, Gear, and others included in it for important Chairmanships.

Mr. Stewart, the Nevada Populist, desired to be Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and a strong effort was made to induce the committee to bestow this distinction upon him. The Huntington interest brought pressure to bear, and the report was circulated that Stewart was certain to get the billet. Mr. Stewart has been set aside, however, and the Chairmanship has been assigned to Mr. Gear, the new Senator from Iowa. The steering committee is said to have gone on the theory that as a Populist Stewart was apt to have extreme views on questions likely to come before the committee. The fact that the Huntington people were in favor of him also operated to his disadvantage.

The list of assignments will be discussed by the Senate Republicans at a caucus to be held some time to-morrow afternoon. As the conflicting interests have been harmonized in great measure, there is little doubt that the list will be accepted. Then will come a consultation with the Democratic "steering committee," which has in hand the selection of Democrats for the committees, and finally there will be the test of the question whether the Republicans are to be permitted to assume control of the organization of the Senate.

The Republicans have proceeded on the theory that the Populists will leave the Democrats and the Republicans to settle the matter between themselves. It is said to-night that the Populists have not given any pledges to this effect, and they may conclude to make trouble. Should they vote in a body with the Democrats, which is unlikely, the Republican programme would amount to nothing. As the Populists with Republican leanings have been fairly well provided for, the Republican leaders do not believe that they will be disposed to upset the arrangement. If the plan is successful, the Republicans will next proceed to make life miserable for the Democratic office holders. The assignment of committee Chairmanships is as follows:

Agriculture—Proctor, Vermont.
Appropriations—Allison, Iowa.
Contingent Expenses—Jones, Nevada, (Pop.)
Census—Chandler, New-Hampshire.
Civil Service and Retrenchment—Pritchard, North Carolina.
Claims—Butler, Colorado.
Coast Defenses—Squire, Washington.
Commerce—Frye, Maine.
District of Columbia—McMillan, Michigan.
Education and Labor—Sheup, Idaho.
Enrolled Bills—Sewell, New-Jersey.
To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Peffer, Kansas, (Pop.)
Finance—Morrill, Vermont.
Fisheries—Perkins, California.
Foreign Relations—Sherman, Ohio.
Immigration—Lodge, Massachusetts.
Improvement of the Mississippi River—Nelson, Minnesota.
Indian Affairs—Pettigrew, South Dakota.
Indian Depredations—Wilson, Washington.
Inter-State Commerce—Cullom, Illinois.
Irrigation—Warren, Wyoming.
Judiciary—Hoar, Massachusetts.
Library—Hansbrough, North Dakota.
Manufactures—Wetmore, Rhode Island.
Military Affairs—Hawley, Connecticut.
Mines and Mining—Stewart, Nevada, (Pop.)
Naval Affairs—Cameron, Pennsylvania.
Organization and Expenditures in the Executive Departments—Butler, North Carolina, (Pop.)
Pacific Railroads—Gear, Iowa.
Patents—Platt, Connecticut.
Pensions—Gallinger, New-Hmapshire.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Wolcott, Colorado.
Printing—Hale, Maine.
Privileges and Elections—Mitchell, Oregon.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Quay, Pennsylvania.
Public Lands—Dubois, Idaho.
Railroads—Clark, Wyoming.
Relations with Canada—Carter, Montana.
Revision of the Laws—Burrows, Michigan.
Rules—Aldrich, Rhode Island.
Territories—Davis, Minnesota.
Transportation and Routes to the Seaboard—McBride, Oregon.
To Establish the University of the United States—Kyle, South Dakota, (Pop.)
International Expositions—Thurston, Nebraska.
To Investigate the Geological Survey—Elkins, West Virginia.
National Banks—Mantle, Montana.
Forest Reservations—Allen, Nebraska, (Pop.)
To Investigate Trespassing on Indian Lands—Baker, Kansas.

The special committee to investigate the Ford's Theatre disaster will be left open for one of the Utah Senators.

Under the present Democratic organization of the Senate, each member of the Populist Party holds a Chairmanship, and the Republicans have also given them Chairmanships. Messrs. Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Allen, and Peffer are left where they are now, and Mr.

TILLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Have received per steamer Kensington a choice lot of

HOLLAND DELFT,

consisting of Plaques, Tiles, Vases and Small Pieces, specially suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FIFTH AVENUE and 30TH STREET.

CHINESE FORM HER CREW

Give Satisfaction, Too, on the British Steamship Energia.

DO NOT WORK LIKE OTHER SAILORS

Instead of Obeying Orders Quietly They Keep Up Lively Conversation—Capt. Saw's Opinion.

Dried sharks' fins, birds' nests, salted turnips, and other Chinese delicacies that will ultimately reach Mott Street, constitute a part of the cargo of the British steamship Energia, Capt. Saw, that is now discharging cargo in this port.

The crew of the steamship are all Chinese—strong, lusty-looking fellows—except the chief cook, who, although always eating, appears as if he took his life in his hands every time he stepped on deck in even half a gale.

The ships' officers are all Englishmen, who direct the crew as best they can by a few words of pigeon-English and many signs.

The Chinese are all deep-water sailormen, twenty-one of whom are firemen, nine sailors, and the others stewards, cooks, and lamp trimmers. They have shipped on the Energia for two years, although on the vessel's return to the ports from which they shipped they will be released if they wish.

Most of them were shipped at Hongkong and Shanghai, and have no desire to return so long as they get plenty of salt pork, the main article of their diet.

A visit to their quarters in the forecastle of the Energia found them enjoying themselves in their own manner. Each one was doing something, and all were talking as rapidly as possible—parrots in their native groves could not compare with them.

The boatswain receives all the orders from the officers, and then directs the crew what to do. The moment he gives an order all spring to execute it, but unlike American or English sailormen, do it with a running conversation that makes a perfect babel.

In their quarters are odds and ends of home products that lend color and interest to the place. Many of the colored decorations are of a religious character, and others are simply to brighten up their surroundings, which are as neat and clean as it is possible to imagine those of a sailor.

The steward and the "boys" about the saloon and officers' quarters all speak more or less English, and are easy to get on with. They make efforts to learn English, and to do so use books printed in Chinese and English.

Their pride seems to be to keep the saloon and staterooms fresh and clean, and at all times while in port are scouring and scrubbing.

The members of the crew were shipped abroad through compradores and shipping masters as crews are shipped here, and by the shipping articles they are entitled to the same food and care as an English sailor, no distinction being made between them and white sailors.

Their food differs somewhat from that of other sailors, but it is because they wish to have it differ. Many of the same articles of food that they have at home, generally known as chow chow, (not the chow chow of commerce,) they have on shipboard.

While in port their life is one of comparative idleness, for they seldom give a helping hand to the stevedores who discharge the cargo. In pleasant weather, like that of yesterday, they keep on deck, generally forward, where they amuse themselves in various ways. Whatever they do, however, is done so mildly and quietly that it passes unobserved, unless one gets close to them. They are all under bonds while in port, but none has expressed a desire to go ashore; neither are they anxious to go home.

Capt. Saw said yesterday that for seven years he had had Chinese and Japanese crews under him, and had always found them good sailormen. The Japanese made brighter and quicker sailormen, but aside from that were no more efficient.

When asked whether the Chinese were easily managed and quick to perform their duties, he said he would ask no better or more experienced men than those now in his crew. When he took the ship out to China, from Hull—he has been in the China and Japan trade for seven years—he had an English crew shipped for the "run out." The crew was discharged at Hong Kong, passage back to England was paid, and a native crew was "signed" there. From that time Chinese and Japanese have constituted his crews.

The Energia's cargo came to Carter, Macy & Co., and consists of tea taken on at several ports, and hundreds of boxes of "curios," under which name everything is included, from simple bamboo sticks to hundreds of years old bronzes. Many of the articles in this latter part of the cargo had so little value at the places where purchased that the cost of getting them here, the freight, is from 100 to 400 per cent. more than their invoice price. They are those cheap Chinese and Japanese articles that are found on bargain counters, and which it seems impossible to sell with profit at the prices that they are disposed of, and yet on them immense percentages of profit are made.

The Energia is one of the finest China and Japan freighters afloat, and is but ten years old. In her cabin are staterooms capable of accommodating twelve or fifteen passengers, and she often takes passengers "out" when sailing from "home," to the East.

Her English Captain and officers and her Chinese crew keep her as clean and free from dirt as the coastwise passenger steamers are kept. Her speed is ten knots an hour.

She came here this time by way of the Suez Canal, and met with no adventures, for the weather was propitious all the way from Hong Kong.

It is expected that she will sail for Hull next week, and when she reaches that port Capt. Saw will see his family for the first time in two years.

Valentine Firm's Members in Court.

Chief of Police Conlin and two detectives arrested Alonzo Maynard in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday, as being one of the proprietors of the three alleged Valentine poolrooms raided Saturday.

When the case came up in Jefferson Market Court, Lawyer A. H. Hummel, who appeared for the twenty-three clerks and Alonzo Maynard, told the Magistrate that if he would consent to an adjournment he would surrender the other three principals. Mr. Hummel said he would be busy in other courts, and that he was not familiar with the case as yet. He then surrendered William H. Fender, John Corker, and H. Valentine, who, along with Maynard, composed the firm of H. Valentine & Co. Bail was fixed in their cases at $500 each. Peter De Lacy went on their bonds. The case went over for one week.

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Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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POLICE AND THE ARRESTS

What Col. Grant Says of the Remarks of Chauncey M. Depew.

CRITICISES NATURE OF LEGISLATION

Makes a Contrast with the Police of Vienna and Some of the Things They Are Compelled to Carry Out.

Chauncey M. Depew made a statement yesterday in a morning newspaper, in which he charged the police of this city with being more autocratic in the exercise of their powers than the police of St. Petersburg, let alone any other capital in Europe.

These propositions were formulated by Mr. Depew to explain this seeming contradiction between the practice of Governments that were frankly autocratic and the practice of a Government avowedly democratic. He said, in the first place, that Europeans were tenacious of their personal liberty because the possibility of being deprived of it was always present in their minds, while Americans did not resent slight encroachments upon their personal liberty because they had no such fear.

In the second place, Mr. Depew said, personal liberty meant freedom from arrest except upon warrant, unless the guilty person was detected in the act of committing a serious crime, and that, in his opinion, an arrest was an assault upon the person, so that the innocent should be protected from it by every possible safeguard.

In the third place, Mr. Depew said, woman should be treated in every respect as the equal of man, and any evidence which led to her arrest for a crime which had any relation to her sex should be clear and specific.

Col. Grant was the only Police Commissioner at the Mulberry Street Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Depew's statement about the autocratic character of the New-York police was shown to him by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Commissioner Grant said:

"Of course, mistakes may be made by the members of our police force in making arrests, but this is not remarkable when you consider the character of the legislation which they have to enforce and the number of different kinds of cranks who have established agencies to put some clauses of our statute law into more active operation than others.

"We have the legislative mill grinding out misdemeanors by the bushel for four or five months every year. Nine men out of ten do not know the number of misdemeanors they are constantly committing.

"It is a misdemeanor to throw a piece of paper or a piece of orange peel on the street. It is a misdemeanor to spit on the street or to swear in the street. It is a misdemeanor to put out a swinging sign without a permit, or to walk in procession without a permit, to obstruct the thoroughfare, or to ride too fast, either on a bicycle or in a buggy.

"There are certain crimes for the commission of which the various preventive societies are always on the lookout. The police, under this nagging influence, are always keen to see a woman loitering, for example, and if they see her speak to men they are prompt to arrest her for fear they should otherwise be charged with neglect of duty. It might be that a woman under these circumstances was merely asking for information, and if she should happen to be arrested, I concede that a frightful injustice would be done to her reputation, which no subsequent apologies or withdrawal of the charge could adequately repair. But this is part of the inevitable result of a system of evils of which, I am afraid, will never be abated by legislative action in this community."

Asked about what he had seen of the police of Vienna during his four years' residence there as United States Minister to Austria, Col. Grant replied:

"I saw a great deal of the police of Vienna both officially and unofficially, and I never knew them to make a single arrest. When a man is seen committing a misdemeanor in Vienna a policeman steps quietly up to him, so as not to attract any attention from outsiders, and tells him to appear before the Magistrate at a certain hour next morning. If he is an inhabitant of the city or an enlightened stranger he simply bows his assent, and the disagreeable incident is at an end for the time being.

"Of course, the Continental system of registration, through which every man's name, residence, and occupation are known to the police, has a good deal to do with the simplicity of this method. There is no difficulty in tracking a delinquent to the bounds of the empire, and he is always caught and brought back.

"If the crime is so serious that an immediate arrest must be made the police tell the prisoner where to go, and then follow him without appearing to do so. The act of an open arrest implies so much degradation and personal humiliation that it is never put into force save under the most extraordinary circumstances."

"Do persons who are told that they are under arrest never resist?" asked the reporter.

"Practically, no," replied Col. Grant. "Resisting arrest is a most serious offense—a sort of petty treason to the State, in fact—and no one but a fool, a madman, or a foreigner would think of incurring the penalties involved.

"Let me further explain. During my four years' residence in Vienna I never saw a drunken man. Where there is no drunkenness there is none of the large class of assaults and quarrels which are the effects of too much alcohol. And it also strikes me that burglaries were exceedingly rare during my term in Vienna, so much so that I do not remember to have read of any in the local papers."

"Did you ever see a man clubbed in Vienna?" asked the reporter. Col. Grant smiled broadly at the question.

"The police of Vienna," he replied, "do not carry clubs, and if they did would not know how to use them, or have any use for them. They wear side swords, which they never have any occasion to use. Let me give you two contrasting instances:

"While I was there the drivers of the street cars struck, and brought the operation of the lines to a standstill for several days. I was much amused afterward in reading the long and sensational accounts of this strike which were telegraphed over to the American papers. In reality, there was neither violence nor attempt at violence. After the strike had lasted several days, the Emperor of Austria, who is much beloved by the people of Vienna, expressed a personal wish that the strike should cease. Whether the strikers gave in or the employers gave in or there was a compromise I never learned, but the cars were running as usual next day.

"The other instance was when the Emperor went bareheaded through the streets of Vienna in the Corpus Christi procession—an act which he performs annually. The streets were densely crowded with sightseers, of course, and the path for the procession was kept clear by the police. When the crowd pressed too closely on the clear way a policeman would simply raise his hand and say 'please,' whereupon the crowd would at once fall back."

"Had you any trouble obtaining rights for American citizens while you were Minister to Austria?" the reporter asked.

"No, I cannot say that I had," Col. Grant replied. "Some of the cases brought to my attention are illustrative of the methods of the police of Vienna. For instance, an American student came to Vienna, and being, like most Americans, in a great hurry, he jumped off the train before it had completely stopped on entering the station.

"It seems that when a passenger is injured on jumping off a train in Austria, the railway company is always fined, whether its employes are in fault or not. On the other hand, it is a misdemeanor, punishable by a slight fine, for a passenger to jump off a train in motion. The railway employes are, therefore, always vigilant in reporting persons who jump off trains to the police, so as to lessen the chances of injuries for which the company is fined.

"So that a policeman politely told our American student to be at the Magistrate's office next morning at a certain hour. The student became very angry and insisted that he had the right to imperil his own life if he wished. The policeman shrugged his shoulders and told the student that it would be well for him to be at the Magistrate's office on time if he did not want to get into trouble, from the student's name boiling to me. I told him that, while he might break his neck if he liked in the United States, it was a criminal offense to attempt it in Vienna, and I persuaded him with some difficulty to go to the Magistrate's office. The Magistrate fined him 10 florins, with the remark that he would have imposed a smaller fine if the student had not spoken rudely to the policeman.

"Another case was that of a man who registered as Charles Pope of Galveston, Texas. He complained to me that a policeman had called upon him in his room at the hotel and had asked him who he was and where he was going and what he was doing. Not content with his replies, the policeman had dogged his following him at a respectful distance when he went out, and, generally speaking, keeping him under surveillance.

"I made inquiries at the police station and found that some months before the police of Vienna had received word to be on the lookout for a defaulting treasurer of the State of Tennessee named Charles Pope, who was last heard of at Galveston, Texas. The police thought the coincidence of Pope and Galveston sufficiently suspicious to warrant their keeping him in view, though they would not dream of arresting him until they were certain of his identity. It turned out that, though the stranger in Vienna was about the height and size of the defaulter, he was not the man.

"Curiously enough," continued Col. Grant, with a spice of humor in his voice, "the most daring crime committed in Vienna while I was there was carried out by an American. He hired the best suit of rooms in the best hotel and ordered $3,000 worth of jewelry to be sent to his rooms. The jewelry came, and he took it from the salesman's hands to show to his wife, he said, who was lying sick abed in the next room.

"The salesman waited a long time, and then found that the stranger had bolted out of another door, jewels and all. Instructions were sent to arrest him, and he was caught just on the German frontier. The German police wanted him for another crime, and the Austrian police wanted him for his last escapade. To settle the matter the Germans took the man and the Austrians took the jewelry."

SOME OF THE CRIMINALS DEAD.

What Acting Captain O'Brien Says of a Newspaper's Statement.

Acting Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, in speaking yesterday of the criminal classes in this city, said:

"Crime is rampant because crime is not properly punished by the Magistrates and Judges. The law was amended some time ago giving Magistrates the power to deal leniently with criminals on their plea of being guilty. This was intended to apply in cases where men were brought up on their first offense. Instead of such men getting the benefit of it, old burglars and thieves have been let off with four or five months in the penitentiary."

Regarding a statement made in a morning newspaper about the great criminals alleged to be at large in this city Capt. O'Brien said:

"Of the criminals mentioned as being at large in this city 'Joe' Elliott, Thomas McCarthy, alias Bridgeport Tommy; Albert Wilson, alias Marshall; William Morgan, alias Williams; David Goldstein, George Mason, and 'Billy' Ogle are dead. Horace Horun, alias Little Horace, is under arrest in Europe. 'Rufe' Minor and George Carson are in Europe. Ike Vail, the confidence man, is doing a year in the penitentiary; 'Shang' Campbell is in prison in Massachusetts, Mark Shinburn is in the Albany jail, Edward Sturgiss has, according to report, reformed and is in business in Philadelphia; Langdon W. Moore has reformed and is in business in Boston; Frederick Lauther, alias Wilson, is a fugitive from justice; 'Eddie' Miller, alias Winkelman, is also in prison. Others of the crooks mentioned have not been seen for a long time, and I know are not in the city."

MAYOR-ELECT WURSTER HAS A COLD

Consequently He Could Not Begin Hearing from Candidates.

Mayor-elect Wurster, some time ago, said he would not consider any application for office until Dec. 16, on which date he would take down the political chessboard. That meant that he would yesterday begin to receive delegations, who would urge upon him their respective candidates.

Mr. Wurster, however, was suffering from a severe cold yesterday, and the "chessboard" was not taken down. Many prominent politicians called at his home, 170 Rodney Street, but they all received the same reply—that Mr. Wurster was ill and could not see any one.

Charles W. Schluchtner, the partner of the Mayor-elect, said Mr. Wurster had a severe cold, but it was not serious, and he would be out in a few days. Since election he has been attending dinners given him, and being out late at night in a dress suit, he had caught cold and had not taken proper care of himself.

It is not expected Mr. Wurster will make any appointments until Jan. 15. It is said he is holding off until after the Republican County Committee is convened and the officers elected that he may know what faction has gained supremacy.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: G. I. Treyz, Butternut Grove; Daniel Sheehan, North Creek; William Gallagher, Retsof; A. J. Hatch, Russell.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

West 14th St. 1807 1869 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

GIFTS THAT LAST.

More and more it is becoming the custom to present as the Christmas gift something of a useful character. What can be more acceptable, and at the same time more permanently useful, than one of our inexpensive but beautiful and durable rugs? Never has our assortment been so large, our styles so varied, our patterns so original, or our prices so decidedly moderate.

Furniture Trifles for Holiday Gifts, including Desks, Tables, Lamps, Pictures, and Parlor Suits.

Open Evenings. CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

KNABE PIANOS.

New Artistic Styles in Rare Fancy Woods,

also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands, Uprights, and Squares, fully warranted, at a liberal reduction from original price, and second-hand pianos of other makes at all prices, for cash or on monthly installments.

148 Fifth Avenue.

SET-BACK FOR SCHEMERS

Investigation of the Prison Superintendent's Act Begun.

NO DAMAGING EVIDENCE IS GIVEN

Messrs. Wever and White, the Chief Plotters, on Hand—Testimony of Clerk Baker and Warden Stout.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The attempt of ex-Congressman John M. Wever of Plattsburg and Jehiel B. White, a Republican politician of Clinton County, to oust Superintendent of Prisons Austin Lathrop and thereby turn the prison patronage over to this hungry band of spoilsmen came into view to-day.

The investigation ordered by Gov. Morton was begun. It brought to the city the Wardens of all the State prisons—Thayer of Clinton, Stout of Auburn, and Sage of Sing Sing, with some of the subordinates from each of the institutions. Elon Brown of Watertown, a man who looks as if he had considerable sound sense, acted as the court, by virtue of appointment by the Governor.

Messrs. Wever and White were promptly on hand, and watched the proceedings as closely as they did last Spring, when they and they alone were allowed by the Republican partisan committee to participate in that one-sided inquisition which was called an investigation. Deputy Attorney General Kisselberg and District Attorney Wheeler of Clinton County appeared for Wever and White. Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga is attorney for Superintendent Lathrop, who was also present.

The raid for a sackful of "spoils" is not "panning out" wholly to the satisfaction of the men who organized it. Evidently they have little material on which to ask for a removal of Gen. Lathrop, and the overturning of the present prison management. They produced nothing to-day to indicate that the prisons have been managed by men who were either incompetent or dishonest, and no foundation was laid for any case other than that based on the report of the legislative committee of last year, which Gov. Morton decided did not constitute ground for his official action.

Even the case which the partisan committee of last year attempted to make out was made weaker to-day, when Warden Stout of Auburn Prison was put on the stand. His testimony showed that the committee last year had heard but one side of the case, and his sworn statements, which were in line with his answer, published last week in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, tended to show the weakness of the position of Wever and White.

For instance, one of the charges related to the sale of certain brass junk to a man named Babcock, at 5 cents a pound, the prosecution evidently expecting to show that there was a "job" in it in favor of the purchaser. Mr. Stout was not allowed to explain to the committee last year. To-day he testified that the sale had been made after sealed bids had been asked for and received, and that the bid of Babcock was the one which was most advantageous to the State. Another bid was from a Syracuse firm, also at 5 cents a pound, the State to pay freight from Auburn to Syracuse. Under the light of this statement, Wever and White can hardly gain much ground on the brass junk question.

The greater part of the time to-day was devoted to threshing old straw, and a detailed inquiry into the methods of doing business at the Superintendent's office. Gen. Lathrop's Chief Clerk, Charles Baker, and Warden Stout were the principal witnesses examined.

Mr. Baker testified that he was practically Deputy Superintendent, and had acted as Superintendent for two short periods when the Superintendent was out of the United States, once for three months, in 1890, and for one month the past Summer. He said that he had no direct supervision over the accounts of the various prisons. The books were kept directly at the prisons, and reports were received at the Prison Department here. He had never examined the prison books as an expert, but knew that such an examination had been made at Clinton Prison within a few years. He remembered that there was a rumor some time ago that the Auburn general ledgers had not been posted for two years, and that the point had been satisfactorily explained. The statement he heard showed that the books were not called for by law.

A system of accounts had been prescribed by Superintendent Lathrop for the prisons at a meeting of the Wardens in the Summer of 1889. The accounts had received attention at various times since in order to further efforts to secure a uniform system. He could not recall just what changes were involved from the old methods of keeping the accounts. He remembered a change in Auburn in 1893 from the State account to the piece-price system in the hollow-ware and cast-iron industries. The witness showed that, but for the fire in Auburn in 1893, these industries would have given handsome profits.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Brackett, the witness stated that at each prison there was a clerk appointed by the State Controller, and the financial transactions of the prison are kept by him. When the Fassett law went into effect, the Wardens of the prisons met with an expert, Mr. Yates, and formulated a uniform system of accounts, as required by law, for the prisons.

Warden James A. Stout of Auburn was the next witness, and was examined at length with reference to the system of accounts at Auburn.

The sales of junk, brass, and shop-worn horse collars to a Mr. Babcock were also dwelt upon in the same lines as brought out in the report of the special committee which investigated the prisons last Winter, the prosecution having taken the findings in that report as the foundation of the charges which are now being investigated.

The session was adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Reduces Its Price One-Half.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The Tribune came out this morning with the announcement that the price of that paper had been reduced to 1 cent. It says: "The publishers of The Tribune are determined to keep abreast of the times, and, while cutting the price squarely in two, they intend at the same time to fully maintain and advance the high standard of excellence which has hitherto distinguished this paper."

TRYING TO SAVE J. B. PACE

Proposal to Organize a Syndicate to Assume His Liabilities and Pay His Obligations.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—A proposition has been made to organize a syndicate to assume the liabilities and assets of Mr. J. B. Pace, the millionaire bank President who failed Saturday, and pay on his obligations and return the surplus to him. The object in view in carrying out such a plan would be ultimately to restore Mr. Pace to the Presidency of the Planters' Bank, which he resigned Saturday.

Mr. Pace's financial friends here to-day offered to lend him sums aggregating $500,000, to be used in meeting his obligations and putting him on his feet again. A prominent capitalist proffered his check for $200,000. Mr. Pace, however, has not yet accepted these kind offers.

TURQUOISES

Our American Turquoises vary in color from the darkest to the palest blue. They will never fade. The most extreme exposure will not affect them. Turquoise cluster rings at $25 and upward.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son JEWELERS 56 West 23d Street

Open evenings.

ITS SECOND WEEK BEGUN

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

An Address by Citizen George Francis Train—Next Convention in Cincinnati.

The second week of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Madison Square Garden, began yesterday. President McBride occupied the chair. Samuel Gompers, the President-elect, will not take office until Jan. 1.

An incident of the day was an address of Citizen George Francis Train, who had been invited by the convention to speak. Mr. Train had a blackboard and chalk, and he put down a wonderful array of figures representing the amount of money invested in railroads in the United States and in Europe.

"Ask me questions," shouted Citizen Train. "I am full of information. I have more brains to the square inch, and know more than any man, living or dead."

A young woman in the body of the hall here asked Mr. Train if he thought labor leaders were honest.

"Yes," replied Citizen Train, "they are the most honest people in the world where there is money."

The matter of selecting a place for next year's convention provoked a great deal of discussion. Delegate Rist proposed that the convention go to Cincinnati; Delegate Pomeroy that it go to Nashville, Tenn. Cincinnati was selected, by a vote of 1,760 to 381.

Third Vice President-elect O'Connell, who represents the International Association of Machinists, spoke against dual organizations. Mr. O'Connell wanted the convention to withdraw the charter of the International Machinists' Union. He said that the International Association of Machinists had 14,000 paid-up members, while he did not believe the International Machinists had 100 paid-up members.

"I promise the convention," said Mr. O'Connell, "we will double the number of our organization if the charter of the International Machinists' Union is withdrawn."

During recess R. Pohle, the delegate for the International Machinists' Union, was reported to have stated that he would recommend his organization to withdraw from the Federation and join the New Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

President McBride gave it as his opinion that the International Association of Machinists should cease to exist and affiliate with the International Machinists' Union, and by a vote of the convention the charter of the former was revoked.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the President of the Woman's Rescue League of Boston, made a plea for higher wages to women. Low wages, she said, were responsible for much evil.

The committee appointed to confer with the managers of the American Tobacco Company regarding a proposition to have the employes become union workmen recommended that the boycott, levied a month ago, be continued. The matter was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

A gold-headed cane was presented by the convention to Mr. Maudsley, one of the English delegates.

TAXES FOR 1895 DUE IN BROOKLYN

First Day's Receipts $7,000,000, with $207,528 from a Trolley Line.

The taxes for 1895 became due in Brooklyn yesterday. The lower corridor in the Municipal Building was crowded with taxpayers. Sixteen policemen were engaged in keeping them in line.

Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, to facilitate the work, has been receiving checks from taxpayers since Dec. 1, all of which go into the first day's receipts.

Tax Collector Appleton said the receipts for the first day were $7,000,000.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company paid $207,528.11 taxes for the year on real estate owned by the Brooklyn Heights and the Brooklyn City Railroad Companies.

Lived More than a Century.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—Miss Margaret Cassel, the oldest resident of Dauphin County, died near this city Saturday night, aged 100 years 2 months and 9 days.

Quaker Wisdom

"Men are as old as they feel and women as they look"—but both may retain youth by eating Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Why not wash with pure, white Ivory Soap and have pure, white linen? "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well!"

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

HOG ISLAND TO BE ABANDONED

The Remaining Property on the Famous Far Rockaway Bar to be Moved to the Mainland.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 16.—Hog Island, the narrow strip of land across the inlet, where bathers and picnickers have made merry in Summer, and where the sea spends its energies in Winter, is, in the opinion of fishermen and others, doomed to be swallowed up by the sea.

As a place of Summer amusement, it has had its day, for the owners of all the pavilions and bathing houses have decided to remove them to the mainland. There will be no building of any kind upon the sandy strip by next Spring.

Hog Island rose from the ocean in a single night, thirty years ago. It was then a strip of sand, a quarter of a mile wide. When Far Rockaway sprang into popularity as a Summer resort, the strip formed an excellent place for surf bathing, and the erection of pavilions and dancing platforms. It also made an excellent breakwater for the inlet, and great numbers of places of amusement have been erected along the shores of the mainland, projecting upon piles out into the still waters of the inlet. If the work of disintegration along Hog Island continues, these will also be unsafe, and will have to be removed.

Hog Island has lost several hundred feet of its width yearly. It is 500 feet narrower now than it was during the Summer, owing to the recent high tides and storms. At high water now the sea sweeps entirely across it opposite the United States Hotel. This newly formed channel will soon become sufficiently deep to allow the sea to now through it, even at low water. Many of the bathing houses and pavilions have been washed away, and for two weeks men have been busy floating the débris over to the mainland.

More than $19,000 in property has been destroyed, the losers being J. J. Rogers, $9,000; J. Caffrey, $2,000, and Gibson & Lockwood, $8,000. These are the owners of all the property on Hog Island.

It was decided to-day to abandon the island entirely. The two steamers that ply across the inlet in Summer will be launched at once. All the buildings will be torn down and transported on the steamers to the mainland. Great haste will be used, as the next severe storm at high tide will undoubtedly be disastrous.

The owners of land fronting the inlet are also to take measures to protect their property. An engineer will be employed to plan a bulkhead along the shore, and it will be constructed as soon as possible.

The extraordinary high tides of late have greatly changed the aspect of the ocean as well as of the bay shore. The Jamaica Bay meadows are one solid mass of white ice and present the appearance of an arctic icefloe. The flimsy cottages and clubhouses, built upon piles, have been undermined, and in some cases the piles have been knocked away by huge floating cakes of ice.

At Lawrence Beach, Bayswater, and Arverne, little damage of a serious nature has been done. At Edgemere, the five-thousand-dollar bathhouse that was washed away, will be rebuilt with all possible haste.

Much anxiety is felt lest another severe storm should come before preparations have been made for it. Thousands of dollars of damage would undoubtedly result from such a storm.

Still more damage was done along the shore here by the high tide last night and this morning. The dancing pavilion and board walk belonging to Murray & Datz were demolished. Watchers kept a lookout along the beach at high tide last night ready to give warning should further damage be imminent.

Everything movable has been swept away and many of the buildings upon piles are in a dangerous condition.

APPELLATE COURT APPOINTMENTS

Clerks and Stenographers to Have Places Under New Arrangement.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down the following appointments yesterday in addition to those already made:

William N. Penny and Henry Walsh, assistants to the Special Deputy Clerk in Part I., Trial Term, Supreme Court, for the trial of criminal cases, at the same salaries as they now get in General Sessions; James J. Duffy and William L. Taylor, to the same positions in Part II., at $1,500 per annum; John Lerscher, Special Deputy Clerk in Trial Term, Part III., at $2,000; George F. Lyon, Special Deputy Clerk in Trial Term, Part IV., at $2,000; Walter A. Brady, Special Deputy Clerk in Trial Term, Part V., at $2,000; Cornelius J. Kane, in Part VI. of Trial Term, at $2,000; Dennis A. McLaughlin, in Part VII. of Trial Term, at $2,000; William P. Miner, in Part VIII. of Trial Term, at $2,000; Peter L. Halpin, in Part IX. of Trial Term, at $2,000; Isaiah Kayser, in Part X. of Trial Tearm, at $2,000; Hugh Donnelly, in Part XI. of Trial Term, at $2,000.

Henry C. Reilly, to the Appellate Branch for hearing appeals from district court, at $2,000; Ambrose O. McCall, Special Deputy Clerk, in Part I., Special Term, at $2,000; James J. Duffy, James Mitchell, and James R. Kiernan, assistants in Special Term, Part I., at $1,500 each; William Geoghegan, Edward T. McChrystal, William P. Richardson, David J. Daly, John H. Luce, Joseph H. Brown, John W. Guntzer, and Edwin M. Coe, assistants to Clerk in Special Term, Part II., and also Stephen H. Keating, at $1,500 each; Nicholas J. Hays and Joseph F. Farly, assistants in Special Term, Part III., at $1,500; James E. F. Smith, Special Deputy in Special Term, Part IV., at $2,000; Clifford Boese, same office in Part V., at $2,000; J. H. Hobart Ward, in Part VI., Special Term, at $2,000; William J. Hill, Special Term, Part VII., at $2,000; William H. Buck, Special Term, Part VIII., at $2,000.

William C. Huson, stenographer in Trial Term, Part I., criminal cases, $2,500; William A. Donnell, stenographer in Part II., Trial Term, $2,500; Edwin N. Robbins, stenographer in Part III., Trial Term, $2,500; Edwin A. Kingsley, stenographer in Trial Term, Part IV., $2,500; Bartholomew Monahan, stenographer in Trial Term, Part VII., $2,500; James E. Munson, same, in Part VIII., $2,500; John Standfast, same, in Part IX., $2,500; Edwin J. Shalvey, same, in Part X., $2,500; William F. Bonynge, same, in Part XI., $2,500; Albert E. Cochran, stenographer in Special Term, Part I., $2,500; James J. Neals, stenographer in Special Term, Part II., $2,500; John T. Martin, stenographer in Special Term, Part III., $2,500; John J. Macklin and Henry H. Alexander, stenographers in Parts IV. and V., respectively, at $2,500; Clifton B. Bull, same, in Part VI., at $2,500; Robert Bonynge, same, in Part VII., at $2,500; and Henry G. Smith, same, in Part VIII., at $2,500.

FUNERAL OF JOHN J. BLAIR

Firemen and Policemen Honor the Memory of Their Companion.

A large number of men gathered in St. Mary's Church, Grand and Ridge Streets, yesterday morning to pay their respects to the memory of John J. Blair, ex-member of the Fire Board, ex-Assemblyman, and ex-fireman.

The body was escorted from 250 East Broadway by delegates from the Volunteer Firemen's Association, the Exempt Firemen's Association, the Tammany Hall General Committee, the American Legion of Honor, and the Captains, pilots, and engineers of the Department of Charities and Correction.

The church was crowded with friends of the dead man. Father Hughes, pastor of the church, celebrated a solemn requiem mass. After the services the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery, where the burial took place.

The pall bearers were John J. Mahoney, John Burns, ex-Chief Harry Howard, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, ex-Assistant Engineer William Lamb, Timothy Donovan, and Isaac Evans.

Many officials of the Fire and Police Departments attended the funeral.

UTAH WANTS HER STATEHOOD

The President Has the Papers Describing Her Condition and Will Act in the Matter Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Col. Isaac Trumb of Salt Lake City called at the White House this morning to see the President concerning the issuance of the proclamation admitting the Territory of Utah as a State of the Union. The Enabling act passed by Congress, under which the Utah people proposed and ratified a State Constitution, provided that the Utah Commissioners, (or election board under the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy act,) should certify to the President the result of the vote on the Constitution, and that the Territory should become a State on the first Monday after the proclamation was issued.

The President congratulated Col. Trumbull and the Utah people upon the progress they had made. He said he would be happy to receive the delegation, but would like to postpone the hearing until Wednesday, but upon Col. Trumb's statement that a delegation of Utah's citizens were here and wished to accompany the members of the Utah Commission, the President decided to receive them at 12 o'clock to-day. At that hour the Utah men proceeded to the White House in a body. Besides the Utah Commissioners, J. R. Letcher and Hoyt Sherman, Jr., the party included Gov. Caleb W. West, Col. Trumb, Delegate Frank J. Cannon, John W. Burton, and others. Commissioner Letcher presented to the President a copy of the Enabling act of Congress, and a copy of the new Constitution. He said:

Mr. President: In company with my colleague, Mr. Sherman, I come on behalf of the Utah Commission to lay before you the Constitution of the proposed State of Utah, pursuant to the order of the convention which framed it, together with a statement of the votes cast on the question of its ratification or rejection, and the certificate of our board as to the result.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved by you July 16, 1894, authorizing the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, an election was held in the several counties of the Territory on the 6th day of November, 1894, to select delegates to a convention, which met on the 4th day of March, 1895, and continued in session until the 8th day of May of the present year, at which time they unanimously adopted this instrument.

In accordance with the further provisions of the same act and the ordinance of the convention an election was held on the 5th day of November last for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, the result of the returns thereon being 21,306 in favor of and 7,686 against its adoption.

This is the seventh time that the people of Utah have asked admission as a sovereign State of the Union; first, in the days of 1849, then in the decade of 1850, again in the sixties and seventies, twice in the decade of 1880, and, finally, in 1895, the closing one of the century. We trust you will find that the provisions of law have been fully complied with, and that your proclamation declaring Utah a State may soon issue.

The President responded as follows:

I congratulate the Utah people upon the progress that has been made. There has been a great change of sentiment in Utah during the past few years. I will examine the documents which are placed in my hands, to ascertain if the requirements of the law have been complied with, and will give the matter of issuing a proclamation my immediate attention.

The Utah court officials presented, through the Utah Commissioners, a request that they be notified a few days in advance, of the issuance of the proclamation if possible, in order that the wheels of justice might not be impeded, as under Statehood the procedure of Utah courts would necessarily be changed. The territorial officials also asked that the proclamation be not issued before Jan. 1, in order to give them ample time to complete their accounts and reports for the calendar year. These requests were left with Secretary Thurber, who promised to inform the Utah people, if possible, several days in advance of the President's action.

CRUISER NEW-YORK STARTS SOUTH

She Will Be Joined at Hampton Roads by Other Battleships.

The armored cruiser New-York left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She is bound for Hampton Roads, Va., where the Columbia, Montgomery, Raleigh, Amphitrite, and Maine of the North Atlantic squadron will join the New-York.

The North Atlantic squadron will sail from Hampton Roads Dec. 21 for a Winter cruise in the Caribbean Sea.

When the New-York sailed, the flag of Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce was flying. There was no ceremony at the navy yard. The navy yard steam tugs Nina and Narkeeta pulled the big cruiser out into the stream, and she steamed toward the lower bay. As she passed under the bridge hundreds of persons watched her steam down the river.

While the New-York has been at this station she has been completely overhauled. Her fire mains, which were badly corroded, were replaced; her dynamo engines were repaired, and all engines were thoroughly overhauled.

Besides her regular crew, she carried eighty additional sailors to fill any vacancies that may exist upon the other vessels of the squadron.

The squadron is not expected back until June. During the Winter cruise it will not be far from Cuba or Venezuela, but it will not touch at either place.

It is expected that the battleship Texas will be ordered to join the squadron, but she will not pass the Board of Survey and Inspection until after the first of the year.

The Maine has been ordered to report at Hampton Roads Dec. 20.

Baptist Ministers' Conference.

The reg

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Flowers and Butterflies—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Carmen.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Bonnie Scotland—8:00.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Ups and Downs of Life—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The New Boy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Three Angels in a Home—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Technical Institute Fair—Afternoon and evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	42	33	33
6 A. M.	41	33	32
9 A. M.	43	35	33
12 M.	48	40	40
4 P. M.	49	42	42
6 P. M.	51	38	39
9 P. M.	50	35	35
12 P. M.	50	33	32

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 35.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 35.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 46.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer at Night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. CARLISLE'S REPORT.

While the report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains no suggestions differing from those of the President's message—it was silly to suppose that any were ever contemplated—it is a very able and complete statement of the situation as to which the policy of both applies. It has been said that when Mr. CLEVELAND was elected a second time to the Presidency, appreciating the enormous importance of the currency question, he sought a Secretary of the Treasury possessed of authority in the section where, at that time, the inflation sentiment was known to be strongest. He found in Mr. CARLISLE a man whose authority with the people of his section, acquired by years of distinguished public service and by unflinching and disinterested fidelity to his convictions, was very great. The fact that, though Mr. CARLISLE had never been an extremist, he had been in sympathy with those who saw in an ample circulating medium a means of prosperity for the agricultural element in the community, made this authority more useful when he was gradually led to see the evils of our actual currency, and the impossibility that the Government under any conditions could regulate the volume of the currency. It is very largely to the powerful influence of the Secretary that the views which, in the stern and trying school of experience and responsibility, he has been taught, have gained so much ground in the South. His latest report will do much to complete this work. A more cogent, candid, and impartial piece of statement and reasoning has not issued from the Treasury Department.

The account current of receipts and expenditures shows a deficit in round numbers for the fiscal year 1895 of $43,000,000; for the current fiscal year, closing June 30, 1896, a deficit of $17,000,000; for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1897, an estimated surplus of $7,000,000. On the 1st of December the cash balance, in excess of the actual gold reserve, was $98,000,000; in excess of the full reserve, ($100,000,000,) it was still over $77,000,000. The Secretary is justly of the opinion, therefore, that there can be no need of additional revenue for the purpose of meeting the expenditures of the Government. The only need the Government can possibly have, within the next year of additional resources, is to meet the demand on the gold reserve. And this is the point to which the essential portion of the Secretary's report is devoted. On this point, it is clear that there are but two alternatives—to provide for putting gold into the Treasury in sufficient quantities, or sufficiently to provide against gold being taken out. Mr. CARLISLE discusses both these alternatives. He shows that there is absolutely no sure, or even very promising, means of supplying the Treasury with gold in adequate amounts and when it shall be required. To make the customs revenues payable in gold, besides being in itself a discrimination against other forms of currency, would be useless, because the gold paid into the Treasury would have been taken from the Treasury. To increase the revenues would be oppressive, burdensome, and probably futile. They would be paid in notes, and if the notes were locked up in the Treasury they would either soon be forced out, or the taxes be reduced. To borrow indefinitely, while it would be effective for the time being, would be frightfully costly, and "ought not to be favorably entertained, except as a last resort in the struggle for the maintenance of the public faith and the preservation of the inviolability of private contracts."

It remains only to reduce the demand on the Treasury. Of this, Mr CARLISLE says:

"This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and Treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper contraction of the circulation, because if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended, and gold would be procured by selling the securities abroad. In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal-tender notes, the National banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum."

In his very able exposition of the situation to which this proposition applies and of its probable operation, Mr. CARLISLE, in our judgment, gives an impression that it is unnecessary and, to that extent, unfortunate. It is that the plan must lead to the entire withdrawal of the legal-tender notes. This it will not necessarily do, nor is it requisite that the action of the Government should be directed to that end. No one knows or can possibly tell how much currency the country requires. That we have now too much is clear. Provision should be made for the gradual withdrawal of the surplus, and it should be possible at all times for the Government notes to be surrendered when not needed. A standing offer to exchange them for a low-rate bond would secure the needed reduction of the surplus and no more. It might possibly lead to the retirement of all the legal-tender notes, but that is in the last degree improbable. It might lead to no more than the retirement of the $140,000,000 notes of 1890. But what it would clearly do, beyond all question, is to establish the absolute stability of the notes, the absolute certainty that they would always be equal to gold.

We are convinced that the report of Mr. CARLISLE will have an excellent effect. It will impress the sober opinion of the country, and that in time will influence the Congress. It may not secure right action at this session. It certainly cannot do so in the present temper of the majority. But if the exigencies of the time become more threatening and exacting, and action is demanded by public opinion, it will be in the direction pointed out by the Secretary.

PROTECTION OF VICE AND CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA.

Three days' testimony before the Andrews investigating committee in Philadelphia has disclosed shocking demoralization and corruption in the Police Department of that city. We have examined the reports published in The Press, which is the leading Republican journal of Philadelphia, and the brief summary we shall make is taken from them. Among the persons who testified at length were D. C. GIBBONEY, Secretary of the Law and Order Society; the Rev. HUGHES O. GIBBONS, for fifteen years pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church; the Rev. HENRY L. PHILLIPS, pastor for eighteen years of a Protestant Episcopal church for colored people; a detective, and several citizens interested in local politics.

It appears that the unlicensed saloons and houses of ill fame are protected, defended, and openly frequented by the police. The unlicensed saloons are called "speak-easies." The city appears to be full of them. Policemen may be seen standing in front of such places while drunken men are passing in and out. Violators of the license and Sunday laws, when arrested, escape punishment by some "mysterious influence." "In some of the worst places in the city, designated as 'dives,'" said Secretary GIBBONEY, "their backing came from the patrolmen, special officers, and Sergeants, and sometimes from the Lieutenants." Occasionally a raid is ordered, in response to repeated complaints, but the guilty persons are warned beforehand by the police. A story was told about the blunder of a new policeman who did his duty in a case of this kind before the warning could be received. For his ignorant zeal he was "broken" by his superiors. Another who had offended in the same way was arraigned on a charge that he had been drunk on a certain afternoon. He was one of the Rev. Mr. GIBBONS's parishioners, and at the very time specified in the accusation he was in Mr. GIBBONS's house, consulting with him as to the baptism of one of his children. But the clergyman's testimony and influence were of no avail. An appeal was made to the Mayor, but he refused to interfere. The man was "broken" because he had not permitted a gambling house to be warned before he entered it.

A detective testified that to his positive knowledge there were 280 disorderly houses in only one police district, the Eighth. He submitted a list of these and of 346 others. In some places there were extremely bold and demoralizing exhibitions of vice. "The conditions," said the Rev. Mr. GIBBONS, "were simply indescribable." The effect upon school children was pointed out. "There is very little chance," said Mr. GIBBONS, "for a boy without a Christian home. They are ruined, many of them, before they are sixteen years old." Speaking of one school, he said: "The good people in the neighborhood seem to be utterly disheartened. Once, when the School Board was nearly divided, there seemed to be some hope for better things, but one of the ward leaders took a crowd of twenty-five roughs to the meeting and overawed the respectable element. Two years ago we asked the board to appoint a committee of two to go with us and look at the schools. They agreed to do so, but the committee has never been appointed." This clergyman has complained repeatedly about "a house of the lowest character immediately behind his church," but to no purpose.

There was much testimony concerning the hopeless attitude of respectable people living in districts where disorderly houses are protected by the police. They have learned not only that "it is useless to complain" to the authorities, but also that complaint makes their condition worse, because they are punished afterward by annoyance in one way or another, and the police enjoy their discomfiture. One of the witnesses, PHILIP FREDERICKS, residing in a block where there were four disorderly houses and in the neighborhood of many more, was questioned as follows:

"Q.—Did you ever do anything to remedy this state of affairs?

A.—I swore out warrants for forty-one or forty-two of them.

Q.—What became of them?

A.—Well, they are nearly all there yet.

Q.—How soon did they come back?

A.—I have not seen any go away, except three that moved to other houses in the neighborhood.

Q.—Before what Magistrate were those cases heard?

A.—Magistrate POLE, on March 3, 1893.

Q.—Did you make any complaint to the Lieutenant?

A.—Several times. I even went to Superintendent LINDEN and asked him to help me to get rid of the house next door to me. He said he would. The house is still there."

Concerning violations of law in the Chinese quarter there was testimony that twenty-three gambling places were running, each paying $15 per week for police protection. As to disorderly houses elsewhere, witnesses testified that police officers were frequently seen entering them.

It was shown that at primary elections and delegate conventions the police, obeying only "the boss of the ward," canvass for votes, assist at the commission of fraud, and exclude persons whose votes are not desired. "When the conventions assemble," said the committee's counsel, "they stand around the doors and throw out men whom they regard as obnoxious, and see that the nomination is made as they are instructed or as they desire. At the general elections they stand by and see crimes committed against the election laws, and repeaters voting under their eyes." All this was confirmed by the testimony of lawfully chosen delegates to conventions—men whom the police had excluded or "thrown out." It was shown that in one ward, the boss, whom all the police obeyed, stood outside of the election place and directed the movements of the officers by a nod of the head. The political contests in question, it should be explained, were between opposing factions of the Republican Party.

Everybody knows that Philadelphia is a Republican city—a city in which the Republican Party has controlled the Government continuously by great majorities. This is a picture of municipal misgovernment, corruption, protection of vice and crime, protection of fraud at the polls, demoralization of the young, and subjection of respectable citizens to the forces of immorality, in a city ruled now, as it has been for many years, by the Republican Party, and the picture is drawn by a Republican committee and a Republican press.

RED CROSS AND SOLDIERS FOR TURKEY.

The news that CLARA BARTON has consented to go to Turkey to take charge of the distribution of the funds for the relief of the suffering will be welcome to all lovers of humanity. There are many reasons why the Red Cross Society is peculiarly well adapted for the work. It is purely humanitarian. No suspicion of religious or racial prejudice or favor attaches to it. Should it find Moslems in need it will help them as quickly as Armenians. Most of all, however, it will carry the support of all civilized Governments, and it is scarcely possible that even the Turks will make any attempt to hinder, or refuse to protect, the agents. It is important that every effort should be made to stir the interest of the country. The full story of horror is becoming more and more vivid. Never, even under the Huns or Visigoths, was there more brutality shown than is revealed in the dispatches published in our columns from day to day, and these are borne out to the full by the private letters that come from persons whose trustworthiness no one can question. Unless there be speedy relief, the coming Winter must see the death of thousands of people whose only crime has been the holding of the Christian faith.

But we have something more than humanitarian duty to perform. There are American citizens and American property to be protected at whatever cost if we would hold our position among the nations of the world. Those citizens are in the various cities by virtue of treaties and repeated pledges of protection. The Sultan has given his word many times over that no harm should happen to them. Yet the story from Harput, from Marash, from Aintab, is always the same, of the gravest peril and of the absolute desertion of American citizens by those whose duty it was to protect them. More than that, it was from the Government officials in Constantinople that the first news of the massacre at Aintab was received, and they distinctly stated that the attack was directed against the American College in that city, and that the college had been destroyed. There is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any American resident in Turkey nor in the minds of any members of the foreign embassies that the whole series of events is one carefully concocted, well-arranged plan to exterminate the Armenians and destroy all the work of the American missionaries, which has been chiefly among them. Such a plan this country is bound to resist.

Instructions to Minister TERRELL in the past have been explicit on this point, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any yielding on the part of the State Department. The presence of the Marblehead at Mersine has already accomplished much for the preservation of order in that vicinity, and those who know Turkey best all say that a demonstration in force at that place or Alexandretta, together with the landing of marines to act as guards to American property in Marash and Aintab, would bring the Sultan to his senses at once. Some little time since, when there were the first rumors of trouble at Diarbekir, the French Ambassador sent word to the Porte that if any harm happened to the French Consulate in that city a French fleet would hold Alexandretta until the Governor's head was furnished. Not a particle of harm has happened to that Consulate. There is no reason why America may not do the same; indeed, there is every reason why she should.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Although the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg remains practically unchanged—at about $12.65, which shows a decline of $4.50 since the culmination of the upward movement was reached, in September—the output of the furnaces has not been reduced. On Nov. 1 it was at the rate of 217,306 tons per week, and on Dec. 1 the weekly rate was 216,797 tons. These figures, as we have shown heretofore, are considerably in excess of any weekly rate in previous years. Since Dec. 1 several furnaces, hitherto idle, in the neighborhood of the Lake Superior iron ore mines have become active producers, and our dispatches say that all the furnaces in that region will be in full operation by Spring. It does not seem probable that prices in the iron and steel industry will be much higher next year than they are now, although a combination of the ore producers and a union of the Pennsylvania coke makers, may cause a slight advance by increasing the cost of raw material.

In spite of the notable decline in the price of Bessemer iron, the Steel Rail Combination, recently renewed, insists upon exacting the high ring price of $28 per ton for rails, and thus prevents some railroad companies from buying. The dissolution of this ring would be followed by very large purchases at reasonable prices, and by the consumption of great quantities of iron. The cost per ton of making rails is only a very little more than the cost of making steel billets, but the price of billets is now only $17.50 at Pittsburg, while the rail ring exacts $28 for its product.

THE SWEAT-SHOP PROBLEM.

The action of the clothing contractors of this city with reference to their workmen is not a lock-out, but it is a distinct repudiation of an agreement as to terms of employment entered into last September, and it is intended either to force a strike or compel submission to new terms more in the interest of the contractors. In moral quality it is worse than a lock-out, and it looks as though the employers entered into an agreement for a year, favorable to the workmen, in order to get their labor for the busy and profitable season, and then cast it aside when the dull season came and there was no longer "money in it" for them. They seem to have been quite ready to give their workpeople, who are for the most part very poor, a taste of improved conditions, and then, when the severe season came on, to force them back to the old terms, with the alternative of starvation.

Of course, the case is not wholly one-sided, and the dreadful sweat-shop problem is at the bottom of it. The contractors, who have formed a mutual protective association of their own, recognized the union, or Brotherhood of Tailors, and entered into a regular contract with it, agreeing to a working day of ten hours, instead of the piece-work system, and weekly payments on Friday, and allowing an agent of the union to enter the shops during working hours to adjust grievances and examine the due books. They say that workers took advantage of the ten-hour and weekly-payment system to shirk as much as possible, instead of fairly earning their wages; that being paid on Friday, many of them would not appear again until Monday, and that the union representatives were meddlesome and dictatorial and assumed virtually to "boss" the shops.

All this is very likely true, for in past troubles both parties have shown little regard for their agreements and obligations, or for each other's rights. The troubles are largely due to a sort of crafty greed and a lack of a high regard for moral or business obligations on both sides. This interferes with intelligent sympathy on either side, but sympathy is due rather to the poor and comparatively helpless workmen than to the contractor who heartlessly takes advantage of their necessities.

As we have said, the sweat-shop problem is involved in these ever-recurring troubles in the clothing trade. A great industry in the manufacture of clothing has been built up in this city, largely on the cheap labor of poor Jews who have sought refuge here from oppression in other countries. They began with a competition which forced down the pay of others and kept down their own. The tailors and clothiers could not advantageously employ their labor directly, and it came to be exploited by a class of middlemen, or contractors, who understood their characteristics and their needs. They did work by the piece in shops or in their own homes, and were tempted to long hours by the extra pay to be made. Out of these conditions grew up what is known as the sweat-shop system.

Out of the cheap labor of this system came the growth of the business of clothing manufacture in this city, until the squalor and distress of the system were revealed and the struggle for better conditions began, with the encouragement of philanthropic persons. But the problem is not an easy one to deal with. All these poor people want employment at the trade to which they are accustomed, and they want it all the time. Moreover, their ranks are continually recruited by new-comers of the same class, and the competition for work is kept up. But they wish to get rid of the long hours and the "task work," and to be paid regular wages the year through, with a ten-hour day, and for this their union is maintained. But the demand for work on clothing is not regular and steady, the increased cost of labor takes away contractors' profits, and the proprietors for whom the work is done have the market of the country to compete in. If they pay more for the work, they must charge higher prices for clothing, which will tend to drive the industry elsewhere.

The effect of competition at both ends—among the laborers and among the manufacturers—cannot be avoided, and what cheap labor has built up dear labor may pull down; the alternative of low wages may be no work. The problem cannot be worked out by sentiment or sympathy or by legislation. It will be better to lose something in the clothing trade than to have it flourish by the sweat-shop system, and yet, when it goes, how will it better the workmen unless they go with it?

DISPENSARIES AND "BLIND TIGERS."

There are interesting incidents in South Carolina's State liquor business, apart from the picturesque variety of judicial decisions that have come out of it. The State meant to establish a monopoly for itself in the liquor traffic, but it found that its new system begot a brood of "blind tigers" to compete with its dispensaries. The latter sold liquors guaranteed to be unadulterated and of good quality at a solid profit, but they could not be had by the drink, to be consumed upon the premises, and they could not be had after dark. The dispensaries were, therefore, not convenient for revelry, or even for conviviality.

Hence, the "blind tigers" began to prowl more or less secretly or openly, according to locality and the prevailing sentiment about their lairs. They afforded the means of conviviality by day and of revelry by night, and they served to contract the interval between drinks for Carolina citizens, if not for the Governors. Moreover, they found profit in thus providing for a want that was keenly, if not "long," felt. The authorities had great trouble, and caused much excitement, and even bloodshed, in fighting the "blind tigers," until it occurred to them to starve out the creatures.

Last August the prices of liquors at the State dispensaries was "cut" 25 to 30 per cent., and the cheapness of bottled drinks, quality guaranteed by the State, drew the trade in spite of the lack of convivial facilities, and the "blind tigers" began to languish and die out. Now, the authorities announce that the old prices will be restored at the beginning of the new year. They "think that the low-price treatment has about starved out the 'tigers,'" and that the profits of the dispensary system can now be increased by $200,000 a year. The "authorities" also believe—or, say they do—that the diversion of the net profits of the dispensaries, under the new Constituiton, to the School Fund will "popularize the system, and make the people more alive to the enforcement of the law."

Perhaps so, but it is much more likely that the increase in prices to a level that will make competition profitable again, will revive the "blind tigers" from the stupor into which they have been starved, restore conviviality and revelry in the night time on liquors that would not bear the official test, give the constabulary new trouble, and cause more bloody fights, while it will not increase materially the net revenues from the dispensaries. People will not take expensive drinks for the benefit of the School Fund if they can get cheap ones for the satisfaction of an unholy appetite, and South Carolina really hit upon the best plan of maintaining her monopoly and exterminating the "blind tiger" when she put down the price of State drinks. State competition is the death of trade, if it is real, while high-priced monopoly is hard to maintain.

Controller FITCH understands his duty and he is doing it like a man and a faithful officer in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Reform does not necessarily imply retrenchment. A reformed City Government in New-York might spend millions more than a Tammany City Government and still deserve, not criticism, but praise, if only it gave the people the worth of their money. That is the main point, and it is a point of the utmost importance under the present City Government, which is rather more than two-thirds partisan to somewhat less than one-third reform. The Controller would fail in his duty if he did not criticise the proposed increase in the appropriation for the Department of Public Works, with a purely political appointee at its head, and a Presidential canvass coming on.

Mr. BAYARD, it seems, did not explain the recent attack upon himself by saying that this is the "silly season" in America. Nobody, except Massachusetts Congressmen, perhaps, would have been much excited, even if he had uttered the statement in question, but for their sakes it is as well that the denial has been made and cabled over here. A notable fact, however, is that the Ambassador does not assert that this is not the silly season; he only declares that he did not say so. The distinction is important.

Somebody has discovered that the ancient Ceits, not FRANKLIN, invented the lightning rod. Now if somebody will only prove that the old Philadelphian did not write the fallacious and squalid couplets that appear in "Poor Richard's Almanac," the philosopher's memory will be clear of all reproach.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY DROPS OUT

Fails to Cast Enough Votes to Get on the State Ticket.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The official figures on the returns of the last election show the following majorities for the Republican State ticket:

Secretary of State, 90,145; State Controller, 94,293; State Treasurer, 91,446; State Attorney General, 94,758; State Engineer and Surveyor, 88,211; Court of Appeals Judge, 90,910.

Under the present election law the People's, or Populist, Party ceases to be recognized as a party in this State. The result of the canvass of the votes at the late election shows that there was a total of 1,189,081 cast, of which Thaddeus B. Wakeman for Secretary of State on the People's ticket received but 6,916.

The law provides that a party must cast at least 10 per cent. of the whole vote at the preceding election to entitle its candidates to a place on the official ballot of the succeeding election.

The candidate of the People's Party in 1892 received 16,426 votes.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Christmas Gift.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has sent a large check for the Christmas tree of Berkeley Memorial Church, Middletown. She will also have every member presented with a gift.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA

A Fine Performance Given for the Pleasure of a Large and Enthusiastic House.

Verdi's ever-popular "Aida," the noblest work of its class in the field of modern Italian opera, was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. An audience that filled the house and was of brilliant appearance assembled to hear the performance and received the work of the principal artists with the greatest enthusiasm. So much hearty and honest applause has not been heard in the Opera House this season, except at the performances of "Tristan und Isolde." It was thoroughly deserved last night, for the presentation of "Aida" was superb, and ought to be repeated with good results. The cast was good from top to bottom, the stage management was traditional, but careful; the chorus sang well, the ballet was active, and Signor Bevignani, after he became aroused, conducted with vigor.

The honors of the performance naturally fell to Aida and Radames. It is not necessary at this late day to comment on Mme. Nordica's Aida. Last night, except in its accentuation of some dramatic bits, and in one remarkable lapse of memory—which, however, did no serious harm—it did not differ from former performances. The soprano was in good voice, and sang with splendid breadth of style, except in one spot in the third act, where for a moment she seemed to be distrustful of her voice and broke her phrasing into fragments. In the duo with Radames, however, she sang superbly.

M. Jean de Reszke has not been heard as Radames in a considerable time, and there was some curiosity as to the readiness of his voice for the exhausting demands of the part. The evening resulted, as his evenings usually do, in a triumph. He was in fine voice, but except for two or three good upper tones in "Celeste Aida," he reserved himself for the Nile scene. There he sang with magnificent power and dramatic feeling, and his three big B-flats on "Io resto a te" made a fitting climax to a strong scene. He and Mme. Nordica and M. Maurel were called out half a dozen times after this act.

M. Maurel no longer has sufficient voice to sing the music of Amonasro adequately, but his dramatic work is good, and his make-up is excellent. M. Edouard de Reszke was, as usual, admirable as Ramfis, the designing high priest. Signor Arimondi, one of the new basses, made an excellent impression as the King. He is a large man, of commanding presence; he has a large and sonorous voice which he uses in authoritative style and with good method.

Another new member of the cast was Mlle. Marie Brema, who appeared for the first time here as Amneris. She departed from tradition by making the Princess up as a dark-skinned woman with auburn hair. She wore Egyptian costumes, too, of much splendor. She sang with a great deal of vigor, but some of the worst vices of her method, already mentioned in these columns, came out to bad advantage. In the fourth act, however, she sang well and deserved the applause she received.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its forty-fourth concert in New-York at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening. Emil Paur will conduct and Mr. T. Adamowski, violinist, will be the soloist. The programme follows:

Symphony in G major (Petus, No. 8).....Haydn
Scotch fantasia for violin and orchestra..Bruch
Orchestral fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini"....
Tschaikowsky
Preludes to Acts I. and II., "Guntram"....
Richard Strauss

COAL PURCHASED FOR THE NAVY

A Large Amount of Fuel Bought in Open Market, and to be Transported to Honolulu at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Coal dealers are exercised over the purchase in open market by the Navy Department last week of 2,000 tons of coal and the charter of a ship to take the fuel from Norfolk to the Hawaiian Islands. This is in addition to the 1,500 tons of coal for which bids were regularly invited by advertisement. In this latter instance, the time allowed for the delivery of the coal was but forty-five days—practically limiting the bidding to Pacific coast firms. This action aroused the protest of some of the Eastern coal concerns, who felt that they had not been permitted to enter the competition.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo disapproved of the recommendation of the bureau chief in charge of coal purchases, who wanted the entire amount purchased in open market. This bureau chief insisted that there was an emergency, and there was no time to seek bids in the regular manner.

The purchase of the 2,000 tons comes as a surprise to most of the coal dealers, and they are naturally disappointed in not being permitted to bid on the lot of fuel. The purchase is made of a Virginia firm, which sells a variety of steamer fuel coal, which the experts consider the most acceptable, although it is frankly acknowledged that the present purchase is by way of experiment. The coal men point out that the method of purchasing coal in open market is not economical, and they say that the department is paying 25 to 45 cents per ton more than was paid for the former lot bought. The coal just purchased has cost the Government $2 per ton, and it will cost $5.50 per ton to transport the fuel from Norfolk to Honolulu.

The department officers say in defense of their action that they are permitted by the statutes to secure coal at any time in open market, without competition, if they choose. The plan is to secure fuel which will steam furthest for the least money, and it does not follow that a low-priced coal gives the best results. Sometimes, they say, it is more economical to pay more for coal which will last longer than the cheaper kind. They say they are yielding a great deal when they advertise for bids for coal at any time, and the recent call for proposals for the 1,500 tons is regarded in the department as a great concession, made, it is admitted by Mr. McAdoo, because he differed from the coal-purchasing bureau chief in admitting the coal dealers to the competition. The emergency which exists at Honolulu is not definitely described at the Navy Department.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—So many improbable tales are told of this bookseller which are true tales, that the following pass from Forty-second Street to Union Square and provoke not one "Oh!" He visited Chatsworth and gave so much information to the Duke of Devonshire about the books in the library that the Duke invited him to stay for a week. Does he not know that John Payne Collier is Devonshire's bibliographer? He said to a print collector: "I had three portraits of 'Kit' Marlowe last week"—or was it "three portrait of Groller last month"? "For my catalogue of that library I expect to be paid $50,000," he said. "At that rate," an old bookseller exclaimed, "I should be glad to be your porter from the bookcases to your cataloguing desk. The task is worth $2,000 a year!" He is tall and haughty, and in his edition of Ruskin the English is corrected.

—The great French book hunters, like La Roche-La Carelle were great game hunters. They made books on hunting extremely costly. One of the scarcest is "Nouveau Traité de Vénerie et de Fauconnerie," by Antoine Giuffet, Sieur de la Brifardière, published by an old soldier named Chappeville in 1750. An appendix was published later. It is a curious treatise on the art of hunting with a gun.

—Capmartin Bertrand de Chaupy studied the topography of ancient Italy and published, in 1767 to 1769, a learned book on the discovery of Horace's country house. The title of his book, which is simply "Découverte de la Maison de Campagne d'Horace," is too modest. There has not been a line written on the subject which was not due to his work.

—Cotti, a Latin poet of the Renaissance, born at Ravenna, prefixed to his Latinized name of Cottus that of Lydius, in deference to a woman named Lydia whom he loved. There is only one work by him, a volume of poems published in Venice in 1502. It is scarce. He was a skillful versemaker and delighted in strange rhythms.

—André de Champcourt was a nobleman who went into exile at the Revolution. He returned to France in 1814 and wrote three volumes, which were printed in a limited edition, two or three copies of which are extant. The first two volumes are deliberately frivolous, the third is seriously, "Histoire Morale de l'Eléphant."

ITALY AND ABYSSINIANS

Gombi's Company Had to Surrender After a Three Days' Fight.

CRISPI REAPPEARS IN THE CHAMBER

The Aim of His Policy Is Not to Extend Possessions in Africa —Signor Laurenzana's Republican Ideas.

ROME, Dec. 16.—It is announced to-day that the Government intends to limit its money demands for carrying on the campaign in Erythrea to 16,000,000 or 20,000,000 lire, including the 7,000,000 lire previously granted by the Chamber.

The Tribuna publishes a dispatch from Massowah, capital of Erythrea, which states that a native company, commanded by Lieut. Gombi, had a fight with the Abyssinians that lasted three days. Then, their ammunition and water failing, the survivors were compelled to surrender.

The Italian ironclad Etruria conveying men and war material, has sailed, it is supposed, for Zeila.

The Government is informed that the Abyssinian Chief Makonnen has sent a message to Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, proposing terms of peace. Gen. Baratieri has not yet replied to the message.

The Italian Government has ordered in England 100,000 tins of preserved meats for the use of the Italian troops in Abyssinia.

The forts at Massowah and on the coast are being garrisoned by sailors in order to permit all soldiers to go to the front.

Premier Crispi reappeared in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, looking well after several days' absence owing to indisposition. In regard to the situation in Abyssinia, Signor Crispi said that the Government had no desire to extend the Italian frontiers in Africa, but rather desired prosperity and peace in the provinces already occupied by Italy, and to so fortify the frontier of these provinces as to prevent Abyssinian aggression.

The Premier was frequently interrupted by Radical Deputies. Signor Laurenzana, one the radical leaders, declared himself in favor of a republican form of government, and recalled the prophecy made by the famous Italian agitator Mazzini on the downfall of the Italian monarchy. Signor Laurenzana expressed hope that the Ministry now presided over by Signor Crispi would be the last monarchial Ministry in Italy.

The President rebuked Signor Laurenzana for his intemperate and unpatriotic language, and called him to order, the Chamber applauding the President for so doing. The sitting thereafter was greatly agitated.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Foreign Office denies the report from Rome that Great Britain has agreed to cede Zeila, on the Somali coast, to Italy for a term of years.

Signor Crispi stated emphatically that the Government in nowise blamed Gen. Baratieri for the disaster that had befallen the Italian forces at Amalagi. After the news of the defeat had been received the Government had informed Gen. Baratieri that he possessed its entire confidence.

NAPLES, Dec. 16.—An immense crowd gathered to bid godspeed to 1,490 troops who sailed to-day for Massawah, whence they will go to reinforce the forces operating in Abyssinia. Among those who witnessed the departure of the troops were the members of many societies, with bands and banners. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT BAYARD.

Chicago Associated Press Makes Up for Lack of News by an Untruth.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The United Press is authorized to state that the remarks attributed to United States Ambassador Bayard in a Chicago Associated Press dispatch under a London date, published in the newspapers receiving the service of that concern in the United States on Saturday, and cabled back by the New-York correspondent of The London Times, which paper reproduces them this morning, are utterly untrue. The dispatch in question contained the following paragraph:

"The long dispatches from New-York on the Bayard incident have revived interest here in the affair. Mr. Bayard, however, treats the whole matter lightly. He said to a friend recently that he regarded it as the result of the 'silly season' in America."

Mr. Bayard has at no time treated American criticism upon his recent Edinburgh address lightly, nor has he ever "said to a friend," or to anybody else, that he regarded the whole matter as the result of the "silly season" in America.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Bayard has made no comments whatever upon any phase of the incident, and the Chicago Associated Press had no more foundation for its assertion than it had for the alarmist dispatch it sent out a few days ago that the Sultan had been poisoned, a rumor which never reached anybody in Europe, for the very good reason that there was no such rumor.

BAYARD AT PALL MALL GALLERY.

A Brief Introduction of Haushalter to a Fashionable Audience.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—United States Ambassador Bayard made the inaugural remarks at the opening of the Haushalter water-color exhibition of Venetian scenes in the Pall Mall gallery to-day.

Mr. Bayard's speech was short, being confined chiefly to introducing the artist and his works to the visitors. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the african explorer, and many other persons distinguished in art, politics, and fashion were present.

RUTHENIAN PEASANTS COMPLAIN.

Priests Whom Emperor Censures Lead Delegation Against Badeni.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—A deputation of 230 Ruthenian peasants, headed by priests, arrived here from Galicia to-day to complain to Emperor Francis Joseph of electoral abuses which, they asserted, had been incited by Count Badeni, the Austro-Hungarian Premier.

The Emperor received six of the delegates, and, after hearing their story, promised to inquire into the matter. At the same time the Emperor censured the priests severely for their prominence in the demonstration of the peasants.

A GERMAN ARBITRATION IDEA.

Dr. von Boetticher's Bill for a Chamber to Decide Trade Disputes.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Dr. von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior for the whole Empire, introduced in the Reichstag to-day a bill providing for the creation of a chamber composed of artisans and employers, the duty of which it shall be to decide trades disputes.

None of the other Ministers was present when the bill was introduced. Disapproval of the measure was expressed on all sides.

Edict Against Political Clergymen.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—A strongly worded edict has been issued by the highest ecclesiastical authority, denouncing the participation of the clergy in political and social controversies, and threatening the ultimate adoption of disciplinary measures. The edict is aimed at Dr. Stoecker, the ex-Court Chaplain, and his imitators.

A Caravan at Eldoma Murdered.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 16.—Advices have been received here that on the night of Nov. 26 a caravan of 1,200 men, en route for Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Masai and his followers, and more than 1,000 of the men composing the caravan were murdered.

Prempeh Slaughters Britain's Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle to a news agency says it is reported there that King Prempeh of Ashantee has attacked and routed the tribe of Adansis, the native allies of the British, dispersing them with great slaughter.

CUBAN CHIEFS DEFEATED

Gomez and Maceo Suffer Heavy Loss at Mal Tiempo and Retreat—Buildings and Crops Destroyed.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Col. Arizon has defeated Gomez and Maceo with heavy loss at Mal Tiempo. The rebels retreated hastily, burning the railway bridge at Flora behind them and cutting off communication between Cienfuegos and Santa Clara.

Dispatches received from Havana say that the insurgents are continuing to burn the buildings and crops of sugar plantations and to destroy other property. The Cabinet is discussing the plan of sending further reinforcements to Cuba.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Spanish Government and a Paris syndicate of capitalists to increase to 125,000,000 pesetas the loan required to conduct operations against the insurgents in Cuba.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The officials at the Foreign Office, when questioned on the subject to-day, declared that they knew nothing save from newspaper reports of the story that has been circulated to the effect that Great Britain is negotiating with Spain for the cession of Cuba.

The report was that Great Britain, in return for the cession of Cuba, would turn Gibraltar over to Spain, assume the Cuban debt, and acquiesce in the Spanish plans in Morocco. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, it was said, was favorable to the idea of ceding Cuba to Great Britain, but only as a last resource.

SEVERAL SPANISH VICTORIES.

Lara and Oliver Pursue the Rebels and Skirmish Frequently.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Advices have been received here that on Dec. 11 the column of Spanish troops under command of Col. Oliver had an engagement with rebel bands under Gomez and Maceo at Alberich. The fighting lasted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until after dark, when the rebels retreated and the Spanish troops took possession of their camp. The loss to the Spaniards was three killed and twenty wounded.

The column under Col. Lara joined that of Col. Oliver, and the combined forces are pursuing the rebels. It is reported that from Dec. 11 to Dec. 13 the pursuing Spanish column had frequent encounters with the rebels, causing them heavy loss of men, horses, and cattle. It is not believed that the rebels will be able to march into the Western region of the island.

Dec. 14 the Spanish Zaragoza Regiment fought the bands of rebels under the leaders Bacallao and Nunez. The Spaniards, who were commanded by Col. Brull, defeated and dispersed these parties. The battle took place at Cruces. Another Spanish column has defeated the combined bands of Copero, Cayo Alvarez, and Zarduy, taking possession of their camps. The rebels fled and the troops are in pursuit of them.

KAISER REVIEWS GARRISONS.

He Makes an Unexpected Call on Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—Emperor William this morning reviewed the garrisons at Altona, Harburg, and Wandsbeck. Afterward an inspection was made of the wharves. Later the Emperor took luncheon with Gen. Count von Waldersee. His Majesty left Altona at 4 o'clock. Prior to his departure he telegraphed to Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruh, announcing that he was to visit him.

When the train arrived at the Friedrichsruh station Prince Bismarck was waiting to receive the Emperor. After greetings had been exchanged, the old ex-Chancellor thanked the Emperor for the unexpected honor he had conferred upon him. They then went to the Prince's residence, where the Emperor remained until 7 o'clock, when, after warmly bidding farewell, his Majesty started on his return to Potsdam.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS-UNION IDEA.

Sir Charles Dilke Tells at Leigh Why He Thinks It Mistaken.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Speaking at Leigh today, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., said that nobody knew better than Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that Canada and Australia were not inclined to admit on more favorable terms than those extended to countries in which labor is dear, goods made within the British Empire by Indian cheap labor.

Complete international free trade, he declared, was for the present a dream. It was not reasonable to assume that Lancashire would favor the placing of import duties on American cotton for the benefit of the West Indies, or that Yorkshire would favor duties on South American wool for the benefit of Australia. Any idea of an imperial customs union was a mistaken one.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, "Bonnie Scotland," a new romantic play, was given its first production in this city. The story of this work was told in these columns yesterday. The play abounds in stirring incidents, which are made the most of by the members of the cast. The scenery is very fine, illustrating, as it does, points of interest in picturesque Scotland. Frank Lander plays the leading part in the piece excellently, and is supported by a competent cast.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Brunswick.—Henry L. Higginson of Boston.

—Holland.—Cornelius K. G. Billings of Chicago.

—Marlborough.—Gen. R. M. Nelson of Alabama.

—Clarendon.—Gen. Robert Lenox Banks of Albany.

—Everett.—Capt. J. H. Larmouth of the British Army.

—Gilsey.—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa.

—Hoffman.—George M. Beebe and Hugh Reilly, State Commissioners of Claims.

—Murray Hill Hotel.—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y.

—Astor.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and W. P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

—Windsor.—Judson C. Clements, Martin A. Knapp, and James D. Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

—Waldorf.—Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, John N. Scatcherd and Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, and Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

—Fifth Avenue.—Judge John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court, Bluford Wilson of Illinois, and Isaac V. Baker of Comstocks, N. Y.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S—Miss Blanche Walsh, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Mrs. Remington Squire, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Zacke Frost, Alexander Morris, C. W. Mayer, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Alexander Greer, H. S. Manley, D. Wooly, A. H. Keeler, James E. Taylor, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Robert D. Benedick, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brandman, Mrs. and Miss Banger, New-York.

—EBBITT—W. M. Still, Jr., H. J. Fulda, Charlotte Beeker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Prowler, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—A. M. Palmer, A. G. Bechs, W. L. Colt, George Place, Burr W. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Packard, New-York.

—RALEIGH—W. T. Smith, P. Kyndal, H. S. Snow, R. C. Brower, F. S. Ely, Frederick K. Bancroft, J. N. Millar, J. H. Simmons, M. F. Hawley, James W. Shaw.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—4:30 A. M.—181 East Houston Street; Antonio Hoffman, bakery; damage trifling.

—10:45 A. M.—245 Rivington Street; tenement, Joseph Schebrie; damage trifling.

—12:15 P. M.—Lumber yard, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Harlem River, Rapp & Johnson; damage, $100.

—12:20 P. M.—107 Pitt Street; no damage.

—6:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue; rubbish in vacant lot; no damage.

—7:00 P. M.—100 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Mrs. McLaughlin, flat; damage, $25.

—7:45 P. M.—127 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Celia Farner, cigar store; damage, $50.

—9:00 P. M.—222 West Sixty-fourth Street; tenement, owner unknown; damage trifling.

—9:50 P. M.—140 Essex Street; Miss Rabinowitz, tenement; damage trifling.

—9:30 P. M.—334 West Fiftieth Street; Joseph McGovern, tenement; no damage.

STAMBOUL'S EXTRA FLEET

All the Second Guardships Except Germany's Have Arrived.

MASSACRES IN REFORM PROVINCES

Fifty-three Villages Around Harpoot Burned, Hundreds of Inhabitants Killed, and a Bishop Tortured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—The corvette Donetz, which will act here as the second guardship of Russia, arrived to-day. All the second guardships, with the exception of that of Germany, are now here.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a long letter, the author of which, it claims, is well able to speak with the accuracy of any Ambassador, reviewing the massacres in Anatolia. The letter shows that the massacres have been confined to the provinces for which the scheme of administrative reform was designed.

They began immediately after it appeared that the Sultan must yield and accept the scheme of the powers, and had for their object the reduction of the Armenians to a minimum, owing to the proposal to confer on them a proportional share in the civil executive.

The local officers everywhere ignored the massacres until the time previously allotted to the mobs to do their bloody work had expired.

A European resident of Aintab writes to The Daily News that the commander of the troops harangued the mob before the massacre on Nov. 23 began. The soldiers looked on as the Armenians were killed until they were ordered to intervene, when they fired a few shots in the air. The mob immediately dispersed.

The latest letters received from Harpoot are dated Nov. 18. They say that fifty-three villages around Harpoot have been burned and hundreds of their inhabitants killed. Bishop Hohanes, together with his servants, were tortured to death. Most of the priests were tortured and killed in attempts to compel them to adopt Islamism. Some of the priests yielded under the torture they were subjected to.

At Nussis, near Adana, the commander of the redifs pillaged a church and outraged the wife of the priest. The priest telegraphed a complaint to the authorities at Adana, and was afterward arrested and thrown into prison.

Advices from Alexandretta, dated Nov. 20, are to the effect that a number of fugitives from Marash and Aintab have reached there after a terrible journey. They say that many Armenians died along the road, where their bodies remain unburied.

The Porte on Sunday circulated reports that the Armenians at Zeitoun pillaged and burned nine villages, killing 250 Moslems, including sixteen women, whose bodies they mutilated.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Pope has sent 20,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers from Turkish misrule in Anatolia, in addition to the 50,000 lire previously given by him for the same purpose.

TO IMPROVE TURKEY'S FINANCES.

Petroleum Monopoly to be Granted to a Russian—A Convent Pillaged.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that a special commission has been appointed to prepare a budget and a scheme to improve the financial administration. Mahmud Djelaledden Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, is President of the commission.

The dispatch adds that a petroleum monopoly is about to be granted to a Russian whose project is supported by the Russian Embassy. The applicant for the concession undertakes to raise a loan of £4,000,000 Turkish, of which sum £1,000,000 Turkish, will be paid to Russia on account of the Turkish war indemnity.

The balance will be at the disposal of the Turkish Treasury. In the first instance, refined petroleum will be imported, but the monopolist will be bound to establish within a specified period his own refinery, to which crude oil will be brought from Batoum.

The correspondent further says that there is a constant influx of unsatisfactory news from the provinces. The Turkish Embassy has been informed that the Franciscan convent at Yenidje Kaleh, near Marash, has been pillaged and destroyed. Five of the resident brothers are missing.

ARMENIANS TO BE RETURNED.

Russia Negotiating Not to Support the Refugees from Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the negotiations which have been going on for some time between M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, and the Porte, relative to the return to Anatolia of about 18,000 Armenians, now in Russia, are reported to be drawing to a successful close.

The refugees do not desire to return, not having any property in Anatolia, nor any hope of a livelihood there, but Russia will refuse to maintain them, after permission for their return is granted.

The dispatch adds that it is almost certain that Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will be dismissed in a day or two, and that Kiamil Pasha, who has held the office before, will be his successor.

SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION.

No Effective Concert of Powers, and Continent Not Deeply Moved.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 16.—The Guardian says that the Duke of Westminster a few days ago wrote a letter to Lord Salisbury, urging that England take decisive action to put a stop to the atrocities in Armenia.

In reply to this letter the Premier admitted that there was really no effective concert of the European powers in regard to Turkey. He was convinced, he said, that, although public opinion in England was deeply moved at the horrors in Armenia, there was no such deep-seated feeling existing in the countries of the Continent.

CRETANS DEFEAT THE TURKS.

Three Battalions of the Sultan's Troops Overmatched at Apokorona.

ATHENS, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Syra, capital of the island of that name, says that three battalions of Turkish troops have been defeated by the Cretans at Apokorona, Crete, the Turkish loss being twenty-four killed and thirty-eight wounded.

The Cretan loss was five killed and eight wounded. The dispatch also says that the Turks have murdered two women, five children and three men at Alicampo.

The San Francisco at Mersine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The flagship San Francisco arrived at Mersine, Syria, yesterday from Alexandretta, and a report to that effect was made to the Navy Department by cable. She will continue to cruise in the vicinity until the perturbed state of affairs in Turkey becomes more favorable to American missionaries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 16.—Fire which did $40,000 damage occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. Flames were discovered in the wine vaults of E. A. Schmidt, situated in the centre of the city. The fire alarm awakened many of the citizens, and they turned out to help fight the fire. The flames, however, continued to burn, and soon the vaults and Mr. Schmidt's cottage were burned to the ground. Thirty thousand gallons of huckleberry wine were destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

—HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—The engine room of the butt mill of the American Tube and Iron Works at Middletown was burned this morning, with the machinery. The butt mill itself was damaged. Loss, $10,000; covered by insurance.

—NORRISTOWN, Penn., Dec. 16.—The hay and feed house of Elias Grater of Grater's Ford was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lantern. Loss, $15,000; partially covered by insurance.

—JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 16.—A private telegram from Greenwood says the Delta Bank was burned this morning. Everything was saved except the furniture.

NOVELS AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS

Early Reprints of the Bible—Publications on Costumes and Furniture—Comic Miscellany.

Among the books of interest sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Addison's complete works, with notes by Bishop Hurd, portrait, London, 1856, $6; "Arabian Nights," by Lane and Harvey, original edition, London, 1839-41, $7.50.

One hundred and fifty-five prints, engraved by F. Bartolozzi, &c., from the original drawings of Guercino, M. Angelo, Domenichino, Caracci, &c., Boydell, 1764, in brown tint, $40.

Miss Berry's "Journals and Correspondence, from the Year 1783 to 1852," edited by Lady Theresa Lewis, fine portraits, extra illustrated by 106 portraits of eminent persons, three volumes, London, 1865, $30.75.

The Holy Bible, also, "Two Right Profitable and Fruitful Concordances," by R. F. H., black letter, small quarto, old calf, newly rebacked, only $3.25; the "Breeches" version, wants title to the Old Testament, 1581. The Holy Bible, London, Deputies of C. Barker, 1596, $70.

Sharpe's beautiful edition of "The British Prose Writers," portraits and vignettes, twenty-five volumes, 1819-21, $10; Robert Burns's works, with his life, by A. Cunningham, copious glossary and index, illustrated by sixteen exquisite steel plates, eight volumes, 1834, $10; library set of "Byron," six volumes, J. Menway, 1855-6, $15.75; Cervantes's "Don Quixote," translated by Jarvis, illustrated with twenty-four humorous plates, colored by hand, from drawings made expressly for this edition, four volumes, 1819, $13; Constables' "Miscellany of Original and Select Publications in the Various Departments of Literature, Science, and Art," several hundred engravings, seventy-nine volumes, 1826-38, $16.60.

"Costumes of the Time of the French Revolution, 1790-93, and in England, 1795-1806," illustrated with a series of sixty-five plates and magnificent etchings on fine thick paper, and carefully colored by hand, 1889, $9; Cruikshank's "Fable Book," edited by G. A. a'Becket, first edition, Punch office, 1845, $7; Cruikshank's "Life of Napoleon: a Hudibrastic Poem," by Doctor Syntax, i. e., W. Combe, with thirty humorous colored plates by G. Cruikshank, first edition, rare, 1815, $12.50; Sir William Davenant's "Works," fine portrait by Faithorne, fine copy, 1672-3, $7; Dryden's "Complete Works," edited by Sir Walter Scott and George Saintsbury, portrait and illustrations, eighteen volumes, 1882-93, $15.30.

A collection of 181 beautifully colored plates of furniture, extracted from Ackermann's "Repository of Arts," bound in one vol., 1809-29, $7; "Gallerie de Florence et du Palais Pitti," nearly 400 beautiful engravings of the first-rate pictures, statues, bas-reliefs, and urns, brilliant, original impressions, Paris, Lacombe, 1789-1807, $24; "Cabinet de Poullain," containing 120 beautiful engravings after the old masters, with descriptions in French by Count D'Orsay, Paris 1781, $10.50; "Grafton's Chronicle," woodcuts, in black-letter, folio, half calf, 1568, $5.50; "Hood's Magazine and Comic Miscellany," with fine frontispieces and many humorous woodcuts, 2 vols., very scarce, 1844, contains original contributions by Charles Dickens, Robert Brownine, John Keats, R. Monckton Milnes, (Lord Houghton,) &c., $6.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Richard Ranft.

Richard Ranft, Sr., a well-known manufacturer of piano supplies, died in Dresden, Saxony, last Saturday of heart failure. He was born June 14, 1825, at Treben, in Saxony, and was the son of a Protestant clergyman. He came to this city in 1850, and seven years later became manager for and partner of Charles W. Weicker. Mr. Weicker retired from the firm in 1869, and the firm was changed to Richard Ranft, as it exists to-day. His son, Richard Ranft, was admitted as partner in 1879.

Since 1874 Mr. Ranft, with his wife and two daughters, had lived in Dresden, coming here occasionally, the last time in 1890. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of William Steinway and died on March 4, 1893. His youngest daughter, Martha, married Major Canzler of the German Army.

Mr. Ranft was very popular here and abroad, being of a kind and generous disposition.

The dispatch adds that a petroleum monopoly is about to be granted to a Russian whose project is supported by the Russian Embassy. The applicant for the concession undertakes to raise a loan of £4,000,000 Turkish, of which sum £1,000,000 Turkish, will be paid to Russia on account of the Turkish war indemnity.

David S. Arnott.

David S. Arnott, at one time a member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, died at his home, 810 Carroll Street, that city, yesterday morning. He had been ill three months. He was born in Brechin, Scotland, sixty-eight years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn forty years. He was formerly engaged in the monumental stone business, near Greenwood Cemetery. He was an Alderman in 1875, 1876, and 1877. Mayor Low appointed him an Assessor in 1885. He was President of the Long Branch and Atlantic Highland Railroad Company, a Director in the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, and was also a Director of the Fulton Bank. He was a Mason. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

Francis Holland Nicol Whiting.

Francis Holland Nicol Whiting, a well-known business man and a member of the Union League Club, died at his residence, 663 Lexington Avenue, Sunday, of cerebral apoplexy. He had been ill about two weeks.

Mr. Whiting was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1819, and came to New-York in 1837. He was actively engaged in the ship-paper business until five years ago, when he retired. Mr. Whiting was a widower. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Dr. Parkhurst conducting the services.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Charles A. Crooker, a well-known master mariner, died at New-Bedford, Mass. He served with distinction in the navy. In 1865 he was appointed to the command of the Fourth Division of the Potomac flotilla. It was while in command of this flotilla that he assisted in the capture of J. Wilkes Booth. In 1873 he was in charge of the smallpox hospital on Clark's Point, being the only man who could be found to take charge of the institution during the epidemic of that year.

—José Ramon Castro, son of Don Antonio Maria Castro, died at Tamesca, Cal., Saturday. His death severs another of the few remaining links in the chain that connects the old Spanish families with the early history of Alameda, part of Contra Costa County. José Ramon Castro was born at the Presidio seventy-five years ago. At that time old Don Antonio was in the zenith of his power, and owned hundreds of acres in Contra Costa. José Castro is the last of the family.

—Enoch Robinson, for two generations Superintendent of the Old Colony Iron Works, at East Taunton, died Sunday, aged eight-seven, at Taunton, Mass. As foreman of the forging department of the Bridgewater Iron Works Mr. Robinson made the axles of the first cars run in America—those running from the Quincy quarries to the shore, where the experiment was first tried. He lived to see the great railway systems of America develop from that feeble beginning.

—Daman Greenlief, well known in New-York and Florida, died at Jacksonville, Fla. He was a jeweler. Greenlief was born in Brockport, N. Y., sixty-one years ago. During the late war he commanded the Fourth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, which was connected with Grant's army at Columbus and Vicksburg. Mr. Greenlief afterward co-operated with Banks in the Red River campaign, and greatly distinguished himself.

—Levi Perkins of Holyoke, Mass., is dead, aged sixty-four years. He was President of the Holyoke Street Railway, and represented the Second Hampden District on the Democratic side of the Massachusetts Senate in 1887 and 1888. He was a Trustee of the Holyoke Savings Bank and one of the Directors of the Holyoke National Bank.

—George Weber, aged fifty-four, Chief of the Sprinkling Department in the City Collector's office in St. Louis, died while sitting at his desk yesterday. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Republican.

—William H. McCall, aged thirty-four years, a lawyer, of Saratoga, died at his home yesterday. He was a Democrat and had held several county and village offices. He is survived by a widow and two children.

—Floyd T. McConnell of Hornellsville, N. Y., general manager of McConnell & Co.'s sash and door works, died yesterday. He was forty-nine years old. He leaves a wife and two children.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Assemblyman Norton of Troy, and Galen R. Hitt, of this city, counsel for Bartholomew Shea, this afternoon filed with Gov. Morton petitions favoring the commutation of Shea's sentence to imprisonment for life. They stated that the petition contained about 25,000 signatures. Shea is to be electrocuted at Clinton prison during Christmas week, unless the Governor interferes, for the murder of Robert Ross of Troy.

—WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Justice Gray to-day signed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States not to interfere, at the present stage of the proceedings at least, with the State courts of Connecticut in the management of the case of Dr. George E. Whitten, who sought release by writ of habeas corpus from the custody of the Sheriff of New-Haven County. Whitten is charged with murder in the second degree.

—BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Mayor Jewett this morning signed the Niagara Falls Power franchise, providing for the introduction of electric power into the City of Buffalo.

—WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—The Cauchon block was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Morice was burned to death, Major Morice was badly burned, and others seriously injured.

All the latest artistic novelties for presents in Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d Street.—Adv.

YVETTE GUILBERT SINGS

Called Back Seven Times by a Great Crowd in Olympia.

SAYS SHE'S NOT A MONEY-MAKER

Mr. Hammerstein Is Satisfied, However, and Tells Her She Is a Success—She Makes a Little Threat.

Yvette Guilbert, café chanteuse, whose home is Paris, who has made wonderful successes in Paris, London, and Vienna, made her American début in Olympia last night, before an almost insufferably crowded house. She sang six songs in French and one in English, and when she vanished through doors opened and closed by unseen hands there was an uproar.

"Brava, Yvette!" came shouts from the boxes.

"Vive. Guilbert!" was the cry of the hundreds standing behind the orchestra rail.

The crowds in the seats sent up a babel of expressions of approval. The singer came back five times, and bowed, answered a sixth, and received a great bunch of American Beauty roses, and then came out a seventh time and sang the English song again.

And yet, when she sat in her dressing room afterward, and Oscar Hammerstein, all smiles, went in and exclaimed, "M'amselle, it was great!" she flashed those talking eyes of hers on him, and said:

"Meester Hammerstein, I told you you would 'loose' monee on me. You wait! I told you."

"Deed zey like me?" she flashed at a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "O, it ees bad zat I can see ze face of everybody in ze audience, and I can see just what zey zink.

"My song zey like best? O, 'Les Ingenues,' ze first one. You didn't hear much —what you call it?—noise, but I saw zere facees and I know it—it—O, yes, caught on, Mr. Hammerstein told me."

The proprietor of Olympia was still in the room, and toward him his four-thousand-dollar-a-week star turned quickly again and exclaimed, with rippling interruptions of mirth:

"I told you you would lose by me. But I will do my best. I will sing, zen, next week the most shocking songs I sing—'La Vierge' and—O, you know zem. I will try."

"You're all right," remarked Mr. Hammerstein, as he strolled away. "I want $5,000 or $10,000 back," he said afterward, "and I'll get it. She caught the crowd, and will do better."

Miss Guilbert was billed for the ninth number on the programme, and "first-nighters" calculated that she would make her appearance about 9:15. They thronged the theatre, with the aid of the general public. Crowds filled the concert hall, and in the music hall not half the seats were occupied until the hour of the Parisienne was near.

Then there was a massing of impatient folks from all quarters, and the approaches and lounging places and aisles of the variety hall became impassible.

There was disappointment. The call-boy—Peter, last name unknown, age forty-two—went to Miss Guilbert's room.

"O, I cannot, I cannot! I must wait," she said.

The thirteenth number—does that mean anything to Mr. Hammerstein?—was put on. Then there was a wait of five minutes.

The orchestra began to play; there was a shout from an exuberant crowd of Boulevardiers, who blocked the right aisle.

"There she comes! Bravo!" shouted half a dozen in chorus.

"Sh!" "Shut up!"

Then the singer bowed and began "Les Ingenues." At the end of the first stanza there was an awful commotion among the Frenchmen in that noisy right aisle. From somewhere in the front there came an awful pressure toward the door.

"Mon Dieu! Auguste, ze brute approche."

A man about five feet and an inch in height came puffing and struggling up the aisle.

"He's a German! He don't understand French," said a tall man, who was trying to get a glimpse of the singer through the space between a post and a wavering head. Miss Guilbert went on singing, and the man from the front of the house kept charging toward the rear. Finally he loomed up near the Boulevardiers, who were listening open-mouthed to the story of "Les Ingenues."

The man from the front weighed at least 280 pounds, and when he charged at the Parisian claque there were shouts of dismay.

"Diable!" "Peste!" "Sacre!" "Mon Dieu, what a man!" "Shut up!" came the cries.

Miss Guilbert, at this time, had begun to tell how the girl who is supposed to know nothing knows everything. The crowd at the end of the aisle closed around the mighty charger and held him firmly and speechless until the song was ended.

During the singing of the second song, "La Soularde," which tells a story of a drunken woman, a six foot, brawny man, who stood looking over the tall hat of a four-footer, caused an explosion of laughter by swaying toward a companion and giving as fine a study of 'Le Soularde" as did the singer of his feminine but more degraded semblance.

"How man' 'Vetta Gilberts are there?" he exclaimed. "I shee shix." A friend led him away.

"I liked La Grandmère best," said a well-known New-York banker, after Miss Guilbert had made her last appearance. "I couldn't understand a word of the French, you know, except grandmother, but I knew that grandmother was one of those women with pasts, just because the singer made her hands and her eyes and her face tell me the wicked story."

"Well, that's all right," joined in a friend," but I couldn't understand the English of 'Linger Longer, Lucy' until she came to the chorus, but that takes me. If she couldn't sing anything else, that'll carry her along."

"A La Villette," which tells the story of a miserable woman, whose lover is guillotined, received the greatest applause of the French songs.

"London ees not like New-York," said Miss Guilbert after the performance. "In London zey like "La Soularde,' ze woman who drinks. Zey zink it is more artiste. Zey did not like eet here. I could see ze faces. Oh, contrees are not like. People like and others different."

"In London ze zey do not be quick. Zey do not—not—not—"

"Catch on," suggested Mr. Hammerstein.

"Zat's eet," the singer continued; "catch on—see ze point of ze nice leetle stories my songs tell. Zey go home and go to bed and think it over and come ze next night and laugh all ze way through."

"In New-York ze people catch on queek and laugh, but zey do not go crazee until ze end. Oh, I understand zem now, but zey do not like 'La Soularde.' Zey cannot bear ze drunken women. Just like Vienna."

Among those who heard Miss Guilbert from boxes and orchestra seats were:

Maurice Grau, Marcus A. Mayer, George Kemp, C. D. MacEwen, James Farley, Morton D. Moses, I. G. Bentar, A. Bentar, Oliver Sumner Teall, Z. Y. Foote, Schwarz, Miss Esther Lee, Frederick Yuengling, Mrs. G. A. Wheelock, W. S. Coe, F. M. Kelley, J. H. Hoffman, M. E. Miller, M. Oliver, A. Feldstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rogers, Charles E. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sennett, A. B. Randall, Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hammerstein, Mrs. J. B. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, John J. Gilroy, William H. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hammerstein, Mrs. and Miss J. Allison, E. V. Foote, Miss Keenom, Miss Reelt, Mrs. F. Smith, Alfred S. Sidenberg, Mrs. M. F. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Pusey, Miss Nettie W. Collins, Albert H. Smith, J. C. Allen, W. Lincoln and wife, W. Pierson, C. Farley, Leo Von Raven, John B. Moffitt, James King, Baron Erlanger, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Le Van S. Peck, Louis Ross, Brice Glusgow, L. M. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Devereaux, Miss Eva Ross, Isabelle Evesson, A. W. Cooper.

A STUDY AT CLOSE RANGE.

Impressions Made by Yvette upon an Appreciative, Sensitive Mind.

She entered through swinging doors at the back of the stage, and slowly walked toward the footlights. Probably people never looked harder, straighter, or with more curiosity than did those in the great music hall at that moment. They saw a remarkable figure, not quite so slender as they had expected, much more beautiful than they had expected, but none the less instantly recognizable, not to be mistaken for any other in the world. It was without a doubt the Guilbert of whom Paris has been talking and writing to us—us being that part of the earth outside the walls of Paris—for something over four years. And before she sang a note one understood exactly why all this talking and writing had been done, and was enthusiastically, firmly, convinced that all of it was deserved, accurate, and inevitable.

At the first glance, one saw the long, black gloves, reaching above the elbows. Next the dress was noticed, white and pretending to be diaphanous, slightly tinted with embroidery of palest yellow, and circled about the bosom with yellow ribbons not quite so pale. Then one's eyes fastened on the woman's face, and gloves and dress and embroidery became invisible.

It is a strangely attractive face, and those who have said that its only charm lies in expression and mobility must be mistaken. The features are regular, though not classic, the teeth perfect, the eyes large, blue, and apparently oblique, the inclination downward, not upward, so that the outer corners are a trifle lower than the inner ones. The hair, combed loosely back from the foreh

THE HEBREW FAIR.

LAST WEEK OF

The

Great Hebrew Fair

at

Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

and

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00

Open afternoons from 2:30 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 11.

Madison Square Garden transformed into

"AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

LIGHTS FOR THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Cyrus Clark's Request to the Park Board—Complaint Against a Pillar.

The Park Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday. Cyrus Clark asked the board to put either electric or gas light on Riverside Drive.

Commissioner McMillan said the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would hardly give the Park Board the money. Commissioner Stiles said: "I suppose we will have to go to the Legislature."

James Van Dyck Card made several requests. He asked that the elevated pillar of the Sixth Avenue road at Seventy-second Street be removed, as it was a source of danger to vehicles. He said it would cost $30,000 to remove the pillar as well as to strengthen the structure sufficiently. Mr. Card also asked that Manhattan Square, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first Streets be inclosed and that Seventy-ninth Street be tunneled, so that carts could get to the river without inconvenience to persons using Riverside Drive. All the requests were filed.

The board decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $10,000 for a road to the new Botanical Garden in Bronx Park.

The board received the communication from the Heine Monument Committee withdrawing its fountain offer. Without reading the letter it was decided to grant the committee permission to withdraw and to return its pictures.

Mrs. K. C. Brownell of 325 St. Nicholas Avenue and Mrs. Bertha Ruggles were appointed cottage attendants at $35 a month, in place of Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. Mullins, removed. Mrs. Ruggles is said to have served as color-bearer at Bull Run. She has her dismissal from service, signed, it is said, by President Lincoln.

WILL NOT REPORT CLARK'S DEATH

Health Officer Flynn Insists It Was Not a Coroner's Case.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 16.—Health Officer T. J. Flynn's refusal to report the death of Patrick Clark to Coroner Nutt is still the subject of comment here. Dr. Flynn insists that Clark's death resulted from fright, in spite of the stories told by the negro Henderson and the members of Clark's family to the effect that the bale of hay struck the old man.

Coroner Nutt said to-day that he could do nothing in the case unless it was reported to him officially by some one. Dr. Flynn's reason for not reporting the case is a much-discussed mystery.

As told exclusively in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES, Clark died Saturday night as a result of a bale of hay falling upon him, according to the story told by the only witness. Dr. Flynn diagnosed it as a case of heart disease and refused to report it to the Coroner.

It was Montefiore day. After the Sunday rest, the Hebrew fair auspiciously opened its last week with the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home as guests and helpers. Last evening was specially set aside for them, at their request, and many hundreds of young ladies brightened the fair with handsome toilets, bright eyes, pretty faces, and smiles calculated to open even a miser's purse.

The Montefiore booth is in the centre of the building. It has proved one of the most attractive and profitable booths at the fair. Mrs. Simon Borg and a number of ladies of the auxiliary societies presiding over it. Last evening everything centred around it. The souvenir spoons representing "Education and Industry" had a large sale. The interests of the institution in the contest for the Tiffany hall clock received such attention that at the end of the evening Montefiore led, with the Home for the Aged and Infirm second.

Cissy Fitzgerald,
An Attraction at the Theatrical Booth.

Cissy Fitzgerald, assisting Miss Frohman, in the theatrical booth, was an attraction in the afternoon. All in brown, her sprightliness belying that demure color, she proved an accomplished donation winner. The great throng gathered in front of her. Nor were the men predominant. Women vied with each other in securing a favorable position to catch a bright smile or a quick remark. Photographs sold readily, under the circumstances, and the day's profits were correspondingly large. Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Dickie Martinez will assist Miss Frohman this afternoon, and to-morrow Miss Ellalaine Terriss of the "His Majesty" company will assist.

The day was a merry one to the children of the Jewish Orphan Asylum and of the Brightside Day Nursery. They were shown through the building and their eyes opened wide with surprise and pleasure at the spectacle of such brightness and comfort. The orphan asylum children, 205 in all, had a banquet in the dining hall, given by Edward S. Levy, the electric chafing dish being used. The room was prettily decorated with American flags. After the dinner, curiously enough, the children longingly eyed the popcorn stand, and Mr. Abraham Ascheim distributed popcorn freely. The Third Avenue Railway Company furnished cars for the orphans. The day nursery children were the guests of Miss Clemons, and were served with chocolate and cake. Their bliss was assured by the presentation of a pretty doll to each of them.

At the theatrical booth there were good sales of tickets for the benefit to be given Friday afternoon at Palmer's Theatre. The programme, arranged through the courtesy of the various managers, was announced last night. It is as follows:

1. Overture, by combined bands of Palmer's and Garden Theatres.
2. Yellow Roses.....
   By permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.
   Col. St. Clair.....Mr. William Redmond
   Mrs. Peveril, (a widow).Mrs. Thomas Barry
3. Monologue.By permission of Tony Pastor, Esq.
   Sam Bernard, the German comedian.
4. Mr. James J. Cobett.....
   By permission of W. A. Brady, Esq
   In a scientific three-round exhibition of the manly art of self-defense.
5. Selections from "The Shop Girl".....
   By permission of Al. Hayman and Charles Frohman.
   Songs by.....Miss Connie Ediss
   Japanese dance by Mr. Berie Wright and Miss Marie Faucett.
6. "Papa's Wife".....
   By permission of Daniel and Charles Frohman.
   Ellalaine Terriss and Frits Williams.
   With incidental songs and dances, words by Seymour Hicks and music by Ellalaine Terriss.
7. Closet Scene from Hamlet.
   Hamlet.....James Young
   Queen.....Gertrude Kellogg
   Ghost.....John A. Lane
   Polonius.....John Matthews
8. Vocal Selection.....
   By permission of Messrs. La Shelle and Clarke, and Conway and Lederer.
   Edward Isham.
9. By permission of Rich and Harris and Rudolph Aronson.
   Mr. Peter Dailey
   and company, in a medley of popular airs in the finale of Act. II. of "The Night Clerk," including the great oakewalk finish.
10. Music by combined bands of Palmer's and Garden Theatres.

The fair will be formally closed Saturday evening, but on Monday there will be an auction sale of all articles remaining unsold. The usual admission fee will be charged, and season tickets will be recognized. H. B. Hertz & Sons have volunteered to preside at the auction. It is expected that the rush on this night will vie with that of Saturday.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, was among the distinguished visitors yesterday. He opened his heart and his purse, and almost every booth gained thereby.

At the Educational Alliance booth, the sewing class of the Hebrew Institute gives practical demonstration of the nature of the teaching there. It attracted much attention last evening.

The Montefiore ladies have on exhibition the self-playing piano, which has been virtually given by the Automatic Piano Company, and will be used for the delight of the 275 invalids in the home.

A book that is attracting much attention and is being sold very rapidly is the portfolio of "Scenes of Old Jewish Family Customs," compiled by Prof. Morits Oppenheim of Frankfort, Germany. This is found at the bookstand of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, presided over by Miss Rose Englander. An interesting addition to the collection of autograph volumes is "The American in Paris," presented by Dr. Eugene Coleman Savidge. The publishers' date in the volume is 1896, but the author dates his signature in 1895. The sales of the artistic souvenir book are also very large. Not only are the local sales heavy, but orders have been sent in from all parts of the Union.

At the B'nai Jeshurun booth last evening the young ladies were dressed in Turkish costume and sold lemonade.

The raffle for the Tiffany diamond sunburst, the most valuable article at the fair, has been aided by the offer of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. to allow $1,000 in any other articles in exchange for it.

In addition to the orchestra of Victor Herbert, the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will be in attendance today, and to-morrow the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will lend assistance.

Among the young ladies of the Montefiore League in attendance last evening were:

Miss R. Dreichert, Miss Cyrilla Heilner, Miss Lindheim, Miss Adler, Miss Steinhard, Miss Marie Davis, Miss H. Rothschild, Miss H. Ottenheimer, Miss Phina Dreyfus, Miss F. Kaufmann, Miss Helen Ullman, Miss Hilda L. Weil, Miss Sarah Silverman, Miss Lilian Nebenzahl, Miss Lucia Weiss, Miss Sarah Sherrick, Miss Mamie Levy, Miss Harriet Weissman, Miss Fanny Ottinger, Miss A. Arkush, Miss Bertha Rosenthal, Miss Ella Rosenthal, Miss Minnie Kahn, Miss Clara B. Cohn, Miss May Strauss, Miss Lily Rosenthal, Miss Sadie Goldberg, Miss Flora Isaacs, Miss Gertrude Plaut, Miss Sophie Falk, Miss Minnie Levy, Miss Estelle Klee, Miss Fanny Hutchings, Miss Helen Rothschild, Miss Hattie Schuyler, Miss Tessie Friedman, Miss Flora Price, Miss Beatrice Sewards.

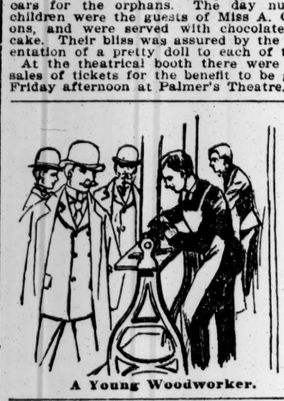
Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Gertrude R. Hess, Miss R. Younker, Miss L. Ripple, Miss G. Liebesking, Miss A. Weinfelder, Miss Clara J. Kahn, Miss Ruby Shamberg, Miss August Lindeman, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Theresa Wilzinski, Miss Helen Steinam, Miss Millie E. Lesser, Miss Estelle E. Cohen, Miss Rosetta Kastor, Miss Lilian S. Klee, Miss Theresa L. Newman, Miss Stephany Schiele, Miss Nettie Mendel, Miss Josie Jacobs, Miss Anna Krause, Miss Aline Louchiem, Miss Ray Blumenthal, Miss Miriam Frank, Miss Mathilda Rosenbaum, Miss Clara Walker, Miss Hannah Davidson, Miss Alice Dittenhoefer, Miss H. Friedlander, Miss Beatrice Weiss, Miss Pay Erlanger.

Miss Carrie Metzler, Miss Lillie Aarons, Miss Miriam Schleestein, Miss Rose Liebermuth, Miss Carrie Zinke, Miss Minnie Hamburger, Miss Jennie Dreyfus, Miss Rose Davidson, Miss Amy Coller, Miss Bertha Steinhardt, Miss Antoinette De Pinna, Miss

He Took Chances.

Marianne Silberstein, Miss Gerty E. Moritz, Miss Emilie Aaron, Miss Bertha Rosenthal, Miss Rosamond Lilienthal, Miss Flora W. Roos, Miss Lettie Pretzfeld, Miss Hattye Lehman, Miss Ida Hutchings, Miss Rose Frank, Miss Bertha Abrams, Miss Amelia Arkush, Miss Rosenthal, Miss J. Wortman, Miss Rebecca Fox, Miss R. M. Goldsmith, Miss Isabel A. Lyons, Miss Dora Feist, Miss Julia Weill, Miss Rosina Dreyfus, Miss A. Faber, Miss May L. Bermann, Miss Hellman, Miss Anna Calman, Miss F. Highfield, Miss Johanna Eisenmann, Miss Rosalind Goldsmith.

Miss Beulah Einstein, Miss Gertrude Samuels, Miss Tillie Cohen, Miss Rosa Poorzheimer, Miss Evelyn Elkus, Miss Lily Mouthner, Miss Amy Steinhardt, Miss Ray Bloomfield, Miss Regina Bauer, Miss Fanny Unterdorfer, Miss Isabella Levy, Miss Leonora Jacobs, Miss J. Jacobs, Miss Claire Lowenstein, Miss B. Hecht, Miss Rosa Bondy, Miss Gus Steinberger, Miss Amelia Cane, Miss Ada Heidelberg, Miss Hattie Sylvester, Miss Jennie Hamburger, Miss F. Goldsmith, Miss Mamie Manges, Miss Jennie Schlesinger, Miss Flora Bondy, and Miss Kleinert.



A Young Woodworker.

STUDENT TARRED AND FEATHERED

The Boys at Wyoming Seminary Severely Punish an Alleged Offender, Who Is Also Expelled.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 16.—Charles Durchek, a student at the Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, a resident of Freeland, Luzerne County, where his father is a wealthy brewer, was tarred and feathered by about thirty students at 1 o'clock this morning on the campus.

The students had for the past few weeks missed articles from their rooms, and, after quietly investigating the matter, thought that Durchek was guilty. They resolved to punish him themselves, and not refer the matter to the Faculty. A ten-dollar bill was stolen Sunday and found, it is alleged, in the toe of one of Durchek's shoes. In the evening a paper was sent around from room to room and was signed by about thirty students. They decided to stand by each other in the affair they were about to undertake, and if any one was expelled all were to go.

The door of Durchek's room was broken open at 1 o'clock this morning, and he was gagged, and, in his night-shirt only, was taken to the campus. There, if is said, he confessed. He was stripped and coated with tar. Then feathers were then added by liberal handfuls, and then he was released. The boys went back to bed, and Durchek spent the night in his room crying.

When he did not come down to breakfast this morning the Faculty learned of the matter, and President Sprague, after having the boy cleaned, expelled him.

Punished by His Neighbors.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 16.—Sumner Burgess of Brookline was ridden on a rail after being tarred and feathered last Thursday night. In the Milford Police Court Saturday, six men were each fined $10 and costs by Judge Keyes for the offense. Burgess is married, and it is asserted that he has been visiting a Milford woman oftener than people thought necessary.

A Twelve-Year-Old Woodworker.

Skating at Flushing Curtailed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 16.—The fact that skating has been prohibited upon Kissena Lake here has caused disappointment, not only among the local skaters, but among numbers from New-York and Brooklyn who are accustomed to visit the lake during the holidays. The lake is owned by Village Treasurer W. T. James, who is President of the Kissena Lake Ice Company, which draws its supply of ice from the lake. Mr. James has found that skating injures the quality of the ice, because of the dirt, sticks, stones, &c., which are dragged upon it.

Skating is still allowed on King's Pond, the Mill Pond, Durkee's Lake, Graul's Pond, and Mitchell's Lake, but none of these is equal to Kissena Lake.

Detectives Find Burglars' Tools.

Many burglars and counterfeiters' tools were found yesterday in the apartments, at 987 Second Avenue, of Charles Blake and Timothy J. Hague, the men who shot Patrolman M. J. Howard and five other persons last Thursday night in Thornton's restaurant, at 2,310 Second Avenue.

Detectives found in the apartment four crucibles, half a dozen large pieces of silver, three dozen gold stud mountings, four saws, wrenches, drills, a vise, and three boxes of cartridges.

The detectives said that some of the drills found are such as are used by burglars in opening safes.

TAMSEN'S MOTION DENIED

The Indictment Against the Sheriff Not Dismissed.

A DECISION BY JUDGE ALLISON

Relations of State and County Officers to Federal Prisoners—Careful Consideration of the Statutes.

Judge Allison of the General Sessions Court denied the motion yesterday to dismiss the indictment against Sheriff Tamsen for neglect of duty in allowing prisoners to escape from Ludlow Street Jail.

In his decision, the Judge says:

The various grounds upon which the motion to advise an acquittal was based have received very careful and deliberate consideration.

The first ground upon which the motion was based was stated to be that "if any offense was committed at all by the defendant it is an offense against the United States, and the courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction to try and punish for such offense, and that the State court has no jurisdiction of the offense alleged in the indictment."

In other words, it is urged that, as the Federal Government alone was concerned in and its interests alone affected by the detention or escape of the prisoners, Killoran, Allen, and Russell, the State court cannot punish its officer, even though he be responsible for that escape.

There is no Constitutional provision, nor is there any principle of law, which prohibits or prevents any State, at the request and with the consent of the Federal Government, from imposing upon its Sheriff or other State officer, as a part of such Sheriff's or officer's official duty, the obligation to receive into the jails of the State, and there safely detain, prisoners who have committed offenses against the laws of the United States.

Upon the argument of this motion no proposition to that effect was advanced. The argument was not that the State could not, upon the request and consent of the Federal Government, require its Sheriff or officer to receive and keep such offenders against the laws of the United States, but was that, having imposed such official duty upon its officer, the State could not punish him for a failure to perform the official duty thus imposed upon him by the State.

On its face it is an unsound proposition to say that a State has the power to impose an obligation, but no power to enforce its law imposing that obligation. A law imposing an obligation and containing no sanction or penalty would be an empty, idle thing.

It was said, upon the argument, that no case had been found, after the most diligent research, in which it appeared that any State tribunal had undertaken to punish a State officer for permitting the escape of a Federal prisoner.

That does not necessarily imply that such a power never has been exercised by any State court. That might well be due to the first fact that, no matter how frequently such power has been exercised, yet the constitutionality and lawfulness of its exercise was so plain and so universally acquiesced in that nobody had ever undertaken to question its existence; and, therefore, no decision, affirming its existence, had been asked of any court. In fact, that a State has, under the conditions stated, both the power to require its officers, as part of their official duty, to receive and keep offenders against the laws of the United States and also to punish them for a failure to perform that obligation, when imposed, has been assumed and asserted by express provision of law continuously for over one hundred years. It has been thus assumed and expressly asserted by the legislative enactments, not only of the Congress of the United States, but of the Legislature of every State of this Union.

In 1789, only two years after the Constitution of the United States was adopted, and at a time presumably when the members of Congress were especially alive with the meaning of the Constitution, and alert as to the respective rights of the States and the United States, Congress passed the resolution, which is still unrepealed and in force, requesting and recommending "the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States until they shall be discharged by due course of law thereof, under the like penalties, as in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of such States."

In 1794 the Legislature of the State of New-York acceded to the request thus made by the United States Congress, and did pass an act which did impose this official duty upon its own officers, to receive and keep such prisoners, and also provided for their punishment, criminally, for a failure to perform such duty, so imposed; and continuously, from that day to this, there have been upon the statute books of this State laws imposing such duty and inflicting penalties for its violation. Not only so, but, as was stated on the argument of this motion, similar action has been taken by the Legislature of every State in this Union, and such action by the Legislatures of the several States, in pursuance of such request by resolution from Congress, appears to be the only provision ever actually made for the care of Federal prisoners. There is, however, a provision in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 5,537 and 5,538, for the procurement of places of detention, other than State jails, by the United States Marshal, but only in cases where the State shall have failed to permit its jails to be used for such purpose. There is no case in which the right to exercise either of these powers has ever been questioned by any one.

The second ground urged by the defendant in support of his motion is that, even if the State courts have jurisdiction to punish for such an offense as is alleged in this indictment, "still it is only where a Federal prisoner has been duly committed to the jail by a written order of a United States judicial officer having power to commit that the commitment must be in writing, and must be directed to the Marshal, commanding him to convey the prisoner to the jailer, and commanding the jailer to receive the prisoner; and that a copy of the mittimus must be left with the jailer by the Marshal; and, as these prisoners were never committed to the jail by any commitment in writing, or by any officer of the United States having power to commit, they were not lawfully committed or duly committed, within the meaning of the State statute."

It is well settled that an officer charged with liability for an escape cannot urge in his defense any mere irregularity in the process or proceeding upon which the escaped prisoner was committed. The only thing he can urge in this direction is the want of jurisdiction by the person or officer making the commitment. In other words, he cannot urge irregularity in the exercise of the power of commitment, but can only urge want of power to commit. That the United States Commissioner before whom the escaped prisoners in this case were arraigned, and by whom they were committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, had jurisdiction of the offense charged against those prisoners and jurisdiction of the person of those prisoners is clear. When they were produced before him, and arraigned upon the charge against them, and, after several hearings and adjournments, finally waived further examination and were by the Commissioner committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, such commitment was clearly made by an officer having, under the circumstances, jurisdiction to make the commitment which he then made.

By the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 787 and 788, United States Marshals are requested to execute the process directed to them, and are given in each State the same powers in executing United States laws as Sheriffs in each State have in executing its law. When the law provides a plan of retention for a prisoner committed in a given case, and when by process a prisoner in such case is committed to the custody of the Marshal or Sheriff whose duty it is by law to execute the process so directed to him, he may in the absence of the specification in the mittimus of a special place of confinement, lawfully place such prisoner for safe keeping in the place designated by law for that purpose, and his action in so doing is within the meaning of the word "committed," and such act by him is a lawful commitment of such prisoner to that place.

This second point, therefore, must be held not to be well taken.

The third ground urged in support of the motion is "that the evidence introduced is insufficient to sustain the allegations of the indictment, and that the facts charged in the indictment are not only not proven, but are by the testimony of the people absolutely disproven." It is sufficient answer to say that such a construction of the evidence is unwarranted.

The fourth ground urged in support of this motion is that Ludlow Street Jail was not a lawful place for the confinement of the prisoners who escaped. The point was urged at length and decided at a prior stage of this trial. Therefore it was not argued, and need not be again.

Gen. Tracy took exception to Judge Allison's ruling and asked that the District Attorney be required to elect upon which count of the indictment he proposed to proceed. This request was denied.

Gen. Tracy then moved to strike out all the evidence connected with the shaving of the United States prisoners who escaped, on the ground of its irrelevancy; also, the evidence regarding the offer to bribe the keepers to connive at the prisoners' escape, on the ground that no bribery had been shown. Both of these motions were denied.

Gen. Tracy then stated to the jury the theory of the defense. It was the province of the jurymen, he said, to pass upon the facts of the case. Their province and that of the Court in a criminal case were entirely separate. It was for them to decide upon the facts. The men who committed the offenses in connection with the escape of the prisoners, if any offense were committed, were not on trial. They were hiding themselves; but the Sheriff of New-York County, who did not live in the jail, and who had not direct, active control of the jail, was placed on trial. Gen. Tracy said he should ask the Judge to charge the jury that, unless it could be proved that Sheriff Tamsen had by some overt act assisted in the escape of the prisoners, he must be held guiltless. It had not been shown that the Sheriff knew anything about the bringing of pistols into the jail, nor was there any proof to show that Tamsen knew anything about the other matters connected with the escape.

Gen. Tracy argued at some length, and then Frederick Courtander, an employe in the County Clerk's office, was called to show that the Sheriff's officers had taken the oath of office.

Other witnesses were called to show that the jail was conducted under Sheriff Tamsen the same as under previous Sheriffs.

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DELAY IN PAYING TEACHERS

What Secretary Job E. Hedges and Controller Fitch Have to Say About Transmitting the Rolls.

Secretary Job E. Hedges does not think the Mayor's office should be blamed for the delay in getting out the school teachers' pay rolls last week. He issued this statement on the subject yesterday:

The attempt of the Controller's office to attach to the Mayor's office the blame for the delay last week in issuing the warrants for the monthly pay of the school teachers was a cunning scheme on the part of the Finance Department to shift to other shoulders a responsibility entirely their own. The cold truth of the matter is that the Controller's office was absolutely and solely responsible for whatever delay there was.

According to the statement issued by the Controller's office in the newspapers they had the school pay rolls in their office, in part, at least, from the 7th to the 12th of the month, and it was not until after 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 12th, that the messenger from the Finance Department brought to this office a batch of school pay rolls, about 200 in number. The actual work of signing these warrants would not consume one minute, as there were not more than half a dozen of them, but the work of checking them is a much longer and more difficult task, but a duty which just as strictly devolves upon the Mayor's office as the signing of them by the Controller. The Bond and Warrant Clerks went right to work upon them, and had them checked for entry before 4:30 P. M. Thursday, or less than one hour and a half after their arrival. Had the Finance Department asked for them that evening they could have got them.

The messenger from the Finance Department did not call, however, until the next morning, when he brought with him the remainder of the school rolls, about twenty-five in number, which, in turn, had to be checked, examined, entered, and signed in this office, and which was done absolutely without delay, so that the whole number of the rolls were out of this office about 11 o'clock Friday morning.

Thus it will be seen that the last of these rolls left the Mayor's office within an hour and a half after they had arrived, and that the whole time consumed in getting the school rolls through this office, which has been the Controller's office five or six days, was not a full half day. The fact of the matter is that the attachés of this office should be complimented rather than blamed for the expeditious manner in which these rolls were put through.

Controller Fitch added to his side of the case by the following statement:

The pay rolls for the grammar and primary schools, together with the schedule and the warrants, were transmitted to the Mayor's office at about 1 o'clock on Thursday last. They were not ready at the Mayor's office for retransmission on Thursday afternoon, nor were they ready on Friday at 11 o'clock, because at that hour the schedule was returned from the Mayor's office with a statement that there was an error of $100 in the schedule; that the clerks in the Mayor's office had footed it up and found such error. This, however, proved to be an incorrect statement, and the warrant and schedule were found to be for the correct amount as transmitted to the Mayor's office; but whoever in the Mayor's office had footed up the figures made an error of $100 in addition, and the pay rolls had been held on account thereof until 11 o'clock on Friday, when the attention of the Finance Department was called to the matter as above stated—the statement being made to the messenger of the Finance Department that they could not be returned because of said error. But when the Finance Department, in reply, proved that the amount as certified in the schedule was correct, and the mistake in footing had been made in the Mayor's office, the error was acknowledged by the clerk in the Mayor's office.

The Controller said, in conclusion, that after the error had been acknowledged the pay rolls were returned with the warrant signed.

FATALLY INJURED UNDER THE BRIDGE

Dr. Thrippitelli's Skull Fractured by a Falling Brace.

Owing to the stupidity of employes of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, Dr. A. Trippitelli, a physician and druggist, of 34 Mulberry Street, this city, is lying in a precarious condition in the Brooklyn Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the skull.

He crossed the bridge yesterday afternoon to visit his sister-in-law, at 26 Canton Street. As he passed through Sands Street and under the bridge structure, at Washington Street, a ratchet brace, weighing ten pounds, fell from a scaffolding above and struck him on the head.

He fell to the ground, unconscious. His head was cut open. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. His injuries, it is said, will prove fatal.

He is fifty years old and married, and lives at 281 Second Avenue, this city.

The authorities at the bridge refused to give any particulars regarding the case, simply saying that Chief Engineer Martin was investigating the matter.

Money for the Plymouth Church.

The New-England Society met in the art rooms on Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided. The meeting was called to discuss the question of contributing toward the fund for the building and completion of the first church at Plymouth, Mass.

Gen. Woodford said the New-England Society of this city had contributed $5,000. The New-England Society of Brooklyn contributed $500 last night, and appointed a committee to secure subscriptions. This committee consists of Frederick A. Ward, Nelson G. Carman, John Winslow, Franklin W. Hooper, Justice Willard Bartlett, Surrogate George W. Abbott, and Gen. Woodford.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day on the White Star steamship Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Edward, C. F. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hackett, the Rev. A. D. Hagopian, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Aller are Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Holthaus, Carl Georg Michel, Paul Malimann, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Wahl.

On the Hamburg-American Line steamship Palatia are A. Albers, Miss Alice Elsing, Frank Johnson, Dr. D. Lewright, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thomas.

WILL JOIN IN THE WAR

Boston Irishmen Take Part in the Anti-English Movement.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE LEADERS

Clan-na-Gaels Drilling and Practicing Shooting—No Secrecy Observed Regarding Their Intentions.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Col. Roger F. Scannell, one of the oldest members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this section, and also identified with the Clan-na-Gael, made a statement to-day regarding the formation of an Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland. He said:

"There are already in this city several companies formed of the Irish-American army. They have been drilling regularly in their respective halls, and most of the members are good shooters. The companies are located in the city proper, South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury, and all told there are 1,300 men enrolled in the new organization. In addition to drilling in their respective halls, the members of the organization take advantage of the holidays and go out into the woods, where they practice with their rifles.

"The leaders of the movement are military men, nearly all of whom are veterans. The bulk of the organization is mostly young men who are imbued with enthusiasm and are ready to do all in their power for aiding their native land. The Clan-na-Gael members believe in open warfare, and are opposed to so much secrecy in the agitation of the freedom of Ireland.

"They intend to have it conducted in a more open manner and upon broader principles. It has been proved in the past, in all Irish movements, that the secrecy which prevailed resulted in detriment to the cause. This was due, no doubt, to the selfishness of the leaders. In many of the Irish movements large amounts of money have been contributed by the Irish people, and the handling of these large amounts of money is tempting to all parties. At present there is a difference of opinion among the leaders of the movement on the question of religion entering into it.

"Some of the leaders argue that from the days of Henry Grattan, Protestant Irishmen have been as faithful as Catholic Irishmen in their devotion to the 'Old Sod.' In the ranks of the Clan-na-Gael are many Protestant Irishmen, including ministers, and they have been true and steadfast members of the order.

"On the other hand, it is true that in the ranks of the Clan-na-Gael it has been proved that informers were Protestant Irishmen who were the hired officials of the British Government. Among Clan-na-Gaels the question they are now discussing is whether, in this new movement, it is safe to trust so important a matter to the Protestant Irishmen.

"This Irish-American army must not be confounded with the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It is true that there are thousands of Hibernians who are also Clan-na-Gaels. The Ancient Order, however, is a benevolent organization, but at the same time the members are loyal in their devotion to their native land.

"The time for oratory has gone by, and we must be ready for other means. While Parnell lived, we thought that Ireland would receive what it ought to by moral suasion, but, having failed in that direction, we must try some other methods.

"The Clan-na-Gael is a strong organization. Councils for the Clan-na-Gael are established in every State in the Union. The union is strongest in Chicago and Philadelphia, while New-York and Boston come next in order.

"There is no reason why, if the Tory Government cannot give Ireland what she is entitled to, it is not time for the Irish, who are in a position to demand their rights, to avail themselves of different means to try and obtain them.

"Europe was never so long in peace and slumber before, and she cannot remain in that position much longer.

"European wars must take place now and again, and if anything should happen, the Irish-American will be found ready for the conflict, and the hub of the universe will furnish its part of the army."

AFTER QUARTERS IN ST. LOUIS

Dwight A. Lawrence Securing Rooms for Leading New-York Republicans—Mr. Swords's Mission.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Dwight A. Lawrence of New-York, representing the Republican Committee of that State, and H. L. Swords, the newly appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Committee, are in the city to engage rooms for their friends and committees during the convention in June. Mr. Lawrence intends to secure special parlors at the Southern Hotel for some of the Republican leaders of his State, such as Chauncey Depew, Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, and Hamilton Fish.

The largest room-securing commission is, however, held by Mr. Swords. He has authority to engage rooms for the delegates from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and California; also to secure additional rooms for Iowa. A portion of the last-named State's delegation will be at the St. Nicholas. It is Mr. Swords's intention to split up the delegations from all the States he is representing.

In an interview to-day Mr. Swords said: "The convention will be attended by more non-residents than have ever been attracted to any city by a convention of any kind heretofore. It will be the greatest gathering in the history of the country. You ask me who will be the nominee, in my opinion? I answer Allison. Nor do I think so because he is from my State. Allison is a very strong man. He is able, and is a protectionist. He is right on the money question. No man west of the Mississippi River has ever yet been placed at the head of the Republican National ticket. The time has come to make such a choice. The main issue of the campaign will be the tariff."

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY'S MEETING

C. C. Beaman Elected President—Reports Submitted.

At the annual meeting of the New-England Society, held last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the following officers were elected: President—Charles C. Beaman; First Vice President—Henry E. Howland; Second Vice President—William E. Dodge; Treasurer—William Dowd; Secretary—George Wilson; Directors (to serve until 1899)—Joseph Bushnell, Charles C. Burke, Addison C. Rand, and Edmund C. Stedman.

The reports of the Treasurer and the Finance Committee showed that the receipts for the last year, including a balance on hand Dec. 13, 1894, were $11,966.20, and the disbursements were $9,459.73, including $4,831.25 invested in five Virginia Midland Railroad bonds, leaving a balance on hand Dec. 9, 1895, of $2,506.47. The fund invested in securities amounts to $96,000.

The Secretary reported that the members of the society numbered 1,471, as follows: Six honorary members, 1,169 life members, and 296 annual members.

The following new members were elected: Jedediah E. Adams, Jr., Walter Sherman Baldwin, Edward B. Brown, Augustus Kirkham, Charles E. Rushmore, William A. Whittelsey, and John A. Stevens.

Transfers of Policemen.

Chief Conlin transferred Acting Capt. George S. Chapman yesterday afternoon from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the command of the Mercer Street squad. Sergeant Delamater, who has been in charge of the Mercer Street Station since the dismissal of Capt. Eakins, was remanded back to regular Sergeant's duty.

Chief Conlin said Capt. Chapman was transferred to Mercer Street because it was desired to have an Acting Captain of some experience in command there.

Sergeant Watson Vredenburgh of the Jefferson Market Court was placed in charge of the West Sixty-eighth Street squad, and Roundsman Matthew Campbell of Jefferson Market was left in charge of the court squad.

Acting Sergeant John McKirvey was transferred to Jefferson Market from the Oak Street Station.

Transfers of several patrolmen were made for the good of the service.

Æolian Recitals.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,
Afternoon at 3,
Evening at 8:30.

The afternoon and evening recitals we have been giving in our music hall have been so largely attended that we have added to our seating capacity, so that all who come may be comfortably accommodated. To-morrow's programme has several interesting features. If you can conveniently attend it will pay you to do so.

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas
   Aeolian Grand.
2. Valse, "Caprice".....Scharwenka
   Two Pianos.
3. Andante, (from Organ Sonata)...Mendelssohn
   Aeolian Pipe Organ.
4. Romance Etude.....Ketterer
   Aeolian Grand and Piano.
5. Angelus, (from Scenes Pittoresques)..Massenet
   Vocalion.
6. Concerto, E Minor, Allegro Maestoso..Chopin
   Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.
7. The Last Smile.....Wollenhaupt
   Two Pianos.
8. Scene Veneziane, (Fuga degli amanti)....
   .....Mancinelli
   Aeolian Pipe Organ.

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

CANAL BONDS TO BE ISSUED SOON

The State Controller Prepared at Once to Take Advantage of the People's Vote—Action of Board of Canvassers.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—At the session of the State Board of Canvassers to-day the proposition to issue canal improvement bonds to the extent of $9,000,000 was declared to have been carried by a plurality of 276,886.

Controller Roberts told THE TIMES's reporter that he had prepared everything in advance, so that the issuance of bonds would be proceeded with at the earliest day possible. A week ago, he said, he sent his copy for the bonds to the American Bank Note Company and he now expected to have the proof within a week.

There will be no denomination engraved on the bond, which will be a copy of the bonds of October, 1874, used for deficiency in the canal debt sinking fund with the provision of the statute of this year inserted in place of the provision of that of 1874. Controller Roberts has prepared the following circular, which will be sent to bankers throughout this State, and in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other large cities:

Pursuant to provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $2,000,000 for which transferable certific

GOOD ROADS DISCUSSION

Wheelmen Will Talk on Highway Improvement at the League Meeting.

ONE DAY DEVOTED TO THIS TOPIC

Chief Consul Potter, the Prominent Good Roads Advocate, Believes Much Progress Will Be Accomplished.

The manner in which the subject of road improvement will be treated at the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, in February, will unquestionably mean a great deal to thinkers, whether cyclists or not. Heretofore the pedalers have been a very active and aggressive class in matters pertaining to good roads, but on this occasion there will be more rays of sense shed on this subject than ever before. In the first place the entire first day of the National assembly will be devoted to the cause of the improvement of the public highways, and speakers of prominence in this line will address the wheelmen. I. B. Potter of this city, the head and front of the good roads movement among the wheelmen, will be the chief orator, and whatever he may say will be eagerly listened to.

Next to President Willison, Mr. Potter is probably the most prominent man in the league. Of course everybody hereabouts knows that he is Chief Consul of the New-York Division, the largest in the league, and that he is first in every movement having for its object the welfare of wheelmen. Previous to becoming Chief Consul, Mr. Potter was for years identified in good-roads work, and there is very little bearing on the subject with which he is not familiar. He is the author of many articles both of a scientific and descriptive character relating to the construction of roads.

In conversation yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Potter said that he felt very confident that the setting aside of the first day of the annual meeting for the discussion of road matters, would prove one of the wisest things the wheelmen ever did. "But," said he, "while the good-roads day next February will be a big thing, it should be twice as important in 1897, for there are a number of things that will tend to make it so. I believe, and I think the committee will look at it as I do, that hereafter there should be a big banquet to follow the working session of the good-roads congress. This could be made a brilliant affair. We could have speakers of National repute, and properly conducted, the dinner would be a grand finale of the annual conference. It would certainly teach us much that we should know.

"Personally I am not in favor of the annual meeting of the league being held in Baltimore. This city is the place for such a gathering, and had I the time I could give you a dozen reasons why more delegates would flock here than elsewhere.

This will be the first occasion upon which the league has devoted so much time to the subject of road improvement. Heretofore the matter has been attended to incidentally in the regular order of business.

GOSSIP OF THE RIVERSIDES.

This Club to Have Tandem Teams in the Midnight "Bottle" Race.

There will be a pleasant event at the clubhouse of the Riverside Wheelmen this evening in West One Hundred and Fourth Street. A party of members of the Century Wheelmen will be present, and one of their number will formally present to the Riversides the silver cup won by that club on the Century's 100-mile run.

As in former years, the Riversides will see the old year out and the new year in with appropriate ceremonies. Special preparations will be made for this occasion, and it is safe to say that every member who can make it convenient to do so will be present.

For the first time in the history of the midnight "bottle" race, which always takes place on the 31st of December, there will be tandems in it this year. The Riverside competitors will all appear on tandems.

A. G. Batchelder, the talented handicapper of the New-York Division, says "Teddy" Goodman is easily the champion board-floor racer of the metropolitan district, and that hereafter he will start from scratch alone.

The installation of the new Board of Officers will take place on Friday evening, Jan. 3. At this meeting twelve new members will be admitted to the club.

Asbury Park's Cyclist Minstrels.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—The local cycling club has made extensive preparations for its minstrel entertainment on Thursday evening of this week. Only such talent as has been found in the club will be employed, but this is of a high average, and a capital show is looked for. A large house is assured, for the advance sale of tickets has been unexpectedly lively. E. C. Burtis, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has been particularly active in arranging the details, and to his skill as an organizer is due much of the success foreshadowed by the rehearsals.

Roadsters Will Play Pool.

The popularity of pool is spreading in New-Jersey, for the Union County Roadsters have decided to have a club tournament next month. Very desirable prizes will be given, and sixteen entries are expected. Capt. Chamberlain says the bowling team will have a hard row to hoe to keep abreast of the Tourists and Atalantas. He regards the Paterson team as the strongest the Roadsters have rolled against this season.

Greenwich to Elect Officers.

With three tickets in the field, the annual election of officers of the Greenwich Wheelmen this evening promises to be a somewhat exciting affair. The balloting will be done in the clubhouse, at 309 West Fourth Street, and the polls will close promptly at 10 o'clock.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The '96 models of the Cleveland bicycles, now on exhibition at H. A. Lozier & Co.'s local branch, 337 Broadway, have some novel features that will interest all wheelmen. The large tubing, hardened-pin chain, and dust-proof bearings that made the Cleveland so popular this year have been retained, and a number of patented devices added to the '96 model.

—The meeting of the Board of Officers of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen will take place in this city on the 30th inst., instead of the 28th, as has been announced. It will be held at the Grand Union Hotel.

—"Tom" Ward, the veteran rider of the Riversides, intends to embark in the bicycle trade in the near future. He will probably open a store in Barclay Street.

—R. Philip Gormully of Chicago, First Vice President of the National Cycle Board of Trade, is in town for a brief visit.

HERRESHOFF AND ISELIN MEET.

Discuss the Dunraven Charges—Committee to Begin Work Next Week.

C. Oliver Iselin is getting his answer to Lord Dunraven's charges ready for the investigating committee of the New-York Yacht Club, and it is expected that the whole trouble will be disposed of early next month. N. G. Herreshoff, the designer and builder of the Defender, arrived in town from Bristol, R. I., yesterday morning. He declined to say what was the object of his visit, but this was soon made known when he was joined by Mr. Iselin, and later by W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Woodbury Kane, two gentlemen who sailed on the Defender in all her races.

These four had a conference which lasted two hours, and it was said that the Dunraven charges were carefully gone over and the case to be presented by Mr. Iselin fully discussed.

Mr. Iselin declined to talk after the conference, saying that his statement would be made to the committee in whose hands the whole matter now rested.

Both Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven will be represented by counsel, and Joseph H. Choate is said to have been retained by Mr. Iselin. Lord Dunraven's legal adviser is not known, but some yachtsmen think he is going to bring an English lawyer over with him.

The accident to the Germanic, on which steamer Lord Dunraven was coming, has delayed proceedings a little. The committee had agreed to hold its first meeting in the Model Room of the New-York Yacht Club next Friday. Lord Dunraven is to sail to-morrow on the Teutonic from Liverpool, and will not arrive here until Wednesday, the 25th. As the committee did not care to begin the investigation without Lord Dunraven, the first meeting has been postponed until Dec. 27.

Canadians Want the Cup.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 16.—The Lake Skiff Sailing Association has decided to adopt a special class for fifteen-footers, the object being to select a boat to challenge for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club Challenge Cup.

RIDLEYS'

Open Evenings. Open Evenings.

Toys, Toys, and Toys.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.

A Veritable Wonderland.

WONDER at the Brilliant Assortment, the Immense Variety, the Unlimited Quantity, and the VAST SPACE devoted to these goods, but above all

WONDER AT THE LOW PRICES.

KID DOLLS.

1,000 full Kid, plump body, curly wig, moving or stationary eyes, shoes and stockings,

23 inches long,

87c. Imported to sell for $1.75.

A Jointed French Doll, moving eyes, fancy chemise, sewed wig, 21 inches long . . **87c**

We have them from **10c** up to **$10.00.**

VELOCIPEDES.

Small size up . . . **$1.10**

A plush upholstered Rocker, **85c**

Fancy Doll Cab, with Parasol, **49c**

Child's Dexter or Shoofly, **59c**

Iron Toy Stove, (good size,) with utensils . . . **75c**

Good strong Clippers, or girl's Sled, up **25c**

CHOICE ASSORTMENT TREE ORNAMENTS, CANDLES, TREE AND CANDLE HOLDERS, &c.

Liberal Discounts to Sunday Schools, Fairs, &c.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Ladies' Suits, Capes, Furs, Dress Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Books, Stationery, Bric-a-Brac, China, Glassware, Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry,

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Open Evenings. EDW. RIDLEY & SONS, Grand, Allen, and Orchard Sts.

Open Evenings. EDW. RIDLEY & SONS, Grand, Allen, and Orchard Sts.

309, 311, 311½ to 321 GRAND ST., N. Y.

WINSORS BOWL FINELY.

Win Two Games in the Harlem Republican Club's Tourney.

The Winsor No. 1 bowlers were in fine form last evening, beating both the New-Yorks and the Palisades in games played at the Harlem Republican Club's alleys. The New-Yorks were in good trim also, and disposed of the Palisades in the opening game. But the Winsor team was too strong, although the New-Yorks improved on their score in the first game. The scores in detail:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK NO. 1.				PALISADE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Bell	3	4	148	Ritter	3	3	145
Swarts	5	3	191	Rossire	3	5	170
Entrup	2	5	158	Humason	..5	1	181
Shaw	1	7	163	Johnson	...3	5	179
Meyer	4	6	190	Schaeffer	...2	3	138
Total	14	25	850	Total	16	17	813

FRAMES.

New-Y'k No.	1.	75	155	230	328	423	501	574	673	761
Palisade		81	153	200	308	404	500	601	656	741

		856								
		813								

SECOND GAME.

WINSOR NO. 1.				PALISADE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Parker	3	3	181	Ritter	3	3	149
Howland	..1	4	135	Rossire	4	4	180
Merritt	4	3	180	Humason	..2	4	150
Eagleson	2	7	183	Johnson	..2	7	182
Safford	2	5	154	Schaeffer	...3	4	157
Total	12	22	833	Total	14	22	818

FRAMES.

Winsor, No. 1.	73	127	225	310	380	466	538	631	716	833
Palisade	87	170	240	323	420	506	555	662	740	818

THIRD GAME.

WINSOR NO. 1.				NEW-YORK NO. 1.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Parker	4	4	185	Bell	4	2	161
Howland	..5	4	207	Swartz	2	8	193
Merritt	4	5	203	Entrup	4	5	195
Eagleson	8	8	165	Shaw	1	5	155
Safford	3	4	160	Meyer	3	3	155
Total	16	25	920	Total	16	22	859

FRAMES.

Winsor No. 1.	84	193	298	389	475	571	654	730	818	920
N. Y. No. 1.	..77	174	265	372	458	535	620	705	785	859

PEQUOD WHEELMEN WON.

They Twice Defeat Bowling Cracks of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

The Pequod Wheelmen showed up unexpectedly strong in last night's bowling games of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tournament. They defeated the Brooklyn Bicycle Club team cleverly in both of the games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.				PEQUOD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Swezey	3	4	174	Baker	2	7	170
Lewis	2	5	151	Niles	4	4	185
G. Hobby	6	4	208	Erreger	4	3	170
Ackerson	..1	5	142	Forrest	...3	5	169
Anderson	..2	3	154	Carr	2	6	164
Total	13	21	829	Total	15	25	857

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.				PEQUOD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Swezey	2	5	164	Baker	3	5	177
Lewis	4	5	192	Niles	0	7	151
Geo. Hobby	2	4	146	Erreger	5	4	212
Ackerson	..3	5	159	Forrest	8	4	190
Anderson	..2	2	122	Carr	1	5	142
Total	13	21	783	Total	9	29	842

TWO GAMES FOR BUSHWICK.

Columbia Wheelmen Badly Beaten by the Bushwick Cyclers.

The games in the tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs last night between the Bushwicks and Columbias resulted in a double victory for the Bushwick Wheelmen by the followings scores:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK.				COLUMBIA.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terry	1	3	120	Gaden	3	2	137
Rudd	2	5	152	Collins	2	1	110
Dixon	3	5	166	Ruprecht	.1	2	110
Landman	...4	4	190	Letskus	...2	4	133
Morgan	0	3	112	Boe	5	2	176
Total	10	20	740	Total	13	11	677

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK.				COLUMBIA.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terry	3	5	177	Gaden	4	2	169
Rudd	1	6	148	Collins	3	4	180
Dixon	0	3	118	Ruprecht	..2	1	127
Landman	..4	2	171	Letzkus	...1	6	146
Morgan	3	0	185	Boe	4	1	137
Total	11	22	794	Total	14	13	758

MONTCLAIR'S EASY VICTORIES.

It Twice Defeats the Castle Point Cyclers at Bowling.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 16.—The Montclair Wheelmen to-night rolled two games with the Castle Point Wheelmen of Hoboken in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and had a regular picnic with their visitors. The Hoboken men could not get used to the alleys, and made splits continually, few of them succeeding in making even double-headers. The first game the home team won by all but 200 pins, every member of it beating his man easily. They forged ahead in each frame, and Montclair's total in the seventh frame equaled her opponent's score for the ninth, while Curtis, the low man of the visiting team, only beat his frame by 1 pin, and three of the others had hard work in doing so.

In the second game the visitors became a little more familiar with the alleys, and bettered their condition over 100 pins, Curtis and Buck succeeding in getting their men, while the home team fell behind its first score by twenty pins. Just before the wind-up the Hobokenites began to rally, but it was too late, and they lost by 78 pins. English of Montclair was high man in both games. He rolled well and beat all the others handily, although none of the scores were large. He made 200 in the last game, including six strikes, and came within one pin of making five in succession.

The game was the one postponed from two weeks ago, the game with the Union County Roadsters scheduled for to-night having been postponed to Jan. 6. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

MONTCLAIR.				HOBOKEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
H. Sigler	..3	3	151	Hasselman	..1	0	101
C. Sigler	..3	2	138	Curtis	1	0	101
Badgley	2	3	133	Trautwein	.2	2	125
English	3	6	186	Eberstaller	.0	3	116
Taylor	2	7	178	Buck	3	3	140
Total	13	21	780	Total	6	9	589

FRAMES.

Montclair	75	130	224	295	358	436	535	618	703	786
Hoboken	71	137	198	250	306	359	423	482	535	589

SECOND GAME.

MONTCLAIR.				HOBOKEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
H. Sigler	..0	5	141	Hasselman	..0	0	140
C. Sigler	..0	2	114	Curtis	2	1	123
Bagley	3	4	174	Trautwein	.2	4	146
English	6	2	200	Eberstaller	.0	3	163
Taylor	2	8	187	Buck	3	2	151
Total	11	16	766	Total	10	14	693

FRAMES.

Montclair	...75	130	217	298	354	440	534	617	682	766
Hoboken	56	107	180	229	320	386	447	545	627	693

BANK CLERK BOWLERS.

Averages Made by the Leading Players of the League.

The tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League this year is a decided success, and is exciting the liveliest interest among the bowlers and their friends. The contest for the best average is a lively one. Though "Good-Eye" Terwilliger of the Park Bank team has a strong lead just now, there are several of the boys who believe they can overhaul him before the tournament is ended.

The averages of the leaders up to the close of play on Saturday night are as follows:

Name.	Bank.	Number of Pins.	Games.	Avg.
Terwilliger..	Park	1,101	6	183½
Currie.....	Mount Morris.	1,053	6	175½
Gallagher....	Bank for Savings	1,041	6	173½
Harper.....	Bank for Savings	1,001	6	166 5-6
Mitchell.....	Chase	666	4	166½
Farries.....	Park	994	6	165 2-3
E. Bever....	Citizens'	983	6	163 5-6
Klein.....	Mercantile	654	4	163½
Harriot.....	Bank for Savings	980	6	163 1-3
Haynes	Chase	651	4	163¾
Gross.....	Mount Morris.	976	6	162 2-3
Booth.....	Chase	649	4	162¼

NEW MANHATTANS CELEBRATE.

Swimming, Athletic, and Vaudeville Entertainments in the Clubhouse.

The first anniversary of the organization of the New Manhattan Athletic Club was celebrated yesterday, and the clubhouse was crowded all day long. A special entertainment was provided for the evening, and Manager Gensiinger issued 10,000 invitations to friends of the members of the club. The result of this was that last night between 4,000 and 5,000 persons visited the clubhouse.

President Van Cott started the fun with a short address of welcome, and then for an hour the guests listened to a concert by Asher's Band. The first entertainment was furnished in the natatorium. Exhibitions of fancy swimming were given by Frederick Balmes, "Tom" Carey of the Pastime Athletic Club, Kenneth Speedy, Mr. Walsh, and Miss Nettie Trabaud. Some of the tricks by Speedy, Walsh, and Miss Trabaud were very clever, and then to wind up the fun in the water S. B. French of the West Liverpool Swimming Club and "Tom" Carey swam a 100-yard race. French won.

As soon as this exhibition was over, the crowd rushed up stairs to the gymnasium, where another entertainment was started with John G. Hart as master of ceremonies. John Yocum and James De Forest gave a wrestling exhibition, catch as catch can, which Yocum won in 5:23 3-5. Mlle. Zoe and A. De Young performed on the flying rings. Anthony Barber, a strong man, gave exhibitions of his strength, and handled Mac Levy, his 125-pound partner, as though he weighed but 125 ounces. To test the strength of his hair, which is of the chrysanthemum variety, he let Levy, 125 pounds, and Master of Ceremonies Hart, 225 pounds, get a good grip on his locks and then lifted both off the floor by standing erect.

Regis Senac and Louis Senac fenced, Stephen O'Donnell and Charles McCoy boxed, Thomas Ward and George A. Saloman wrestled, and Charles McCoy and J. C. De Forest brought this entertainment to an end by punching the bag. After all this there was a vaudeville entertainment in the theatre, which lasted until past midnight.

ATHLETES FOR EUROPEAN GAMES.

New-York Will Not Be Represented in Greece, but Will Be in England.

For some time it was very doubtful whether the much-discussed Olympic games of Athens, Greece, would ever materialize. But, judging from recent developments, the festival is now an assured fact. The date of the celebration is scheduled for April, and several English athletes have commenced to train with a view of entering the competition. The prizes in the different events will be of exceptional value, and will far exceed anything ever offered for an athletic contest. A rich Greek is reported to have not only contributed 600,000 drachmas ($120,000) toward the undertaking, but to have promised 250,000 drachmas more. The Directors in charge of the project are making arrangements for cheap fares with the different steamship and railroad companies, and visitors from every part of the world will find the Plains of Marathon very easy of access.

Several enthusiasts in the New-York Athletic Club are in favor of sending an American team, but the more practical of the "winged foot" members assert that the scheme is not feasible just now. In the first place, an athlete would have to go into training this Winter, and, on account of the inclement weather, might endanger his health. Then, too, but very few of their first-class athletes can spare the necessary time.

One of the founders of the New-York Athletic Club said yesterday: "I am not in favor of sending a team to Greece, because the date does not suit us; it is too early. But we should and will send a team to England on July 14. The assertion that some of our last team were not Americans is all 'rot.' Every man who votes here is an American, no matter what nationality his father might be. Let the London club pick athletes from all over England, Ireland, and Scotland. We'll take over the best men that can be had between the Pacific and the Atlantic, and then let the best men win. That's my idea of an international match.

FITZSIMMONS TO FIGHT MAHER.

Articles Signed for a Fight near El Paso in February.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 16.—Dan A. Stuart of Dallas, President of the Florida Athletic Club, arrived here this morning, having just returned from a trip to New-York, where he made an effort to induce Corbett to fight Fitzsimmons, who has been in this city for several weeks. Being unsuccessful in this, Stuart obtained the signature of J. J. Quinn, manager of Peter Maher, on whom Corbett has bestowed the championship, for a finish fight with Fitzsimmons for Feb. 14, near El Paso, Texas, for a purse of $10,000.

Julian, Fitzsimmons's manager, objected to the time and the purse a few days ago, but changed his mind after a conference with Stuart at the Lawlor Hotel this morning. The party went out in the Gulf of Mexico in a tugboat and the articles were signed there, as signing them in this State would jeopardize the liberty of the participants.

Stuart, when seen by the United Press correspondent, stated that everything was settled, and that a fight would surely come off on the date and at the place named. In case Fitzsimmons wins, Corbett can be compelled to fight, and if Maher is the winner, Quinn, according to Stuart, will immediately issue a challenge to the ex-champion.

Fitzsimmons will immediately begin training. In conversation with the correspondent both Fitzsimmons and Julian expressed themselves as confident of winning, and the former says he will win if only for the satisfaction of getting at Corbett.

Eastern League Ball Players.

Delegates from the several clubs forming the Eastern Baseball League began their annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. They resume their sessions at 11 o'clock to-day. The clubs represented were Buffalo, Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Springfield, and Providence.

The directors declined to entertain any protests and awarded the championship to the Springfield Club. The Eastern League decided to enter Class "A," and will ask the National League to restore the amount paid for drafted players from $500 to $1,000, and make a rule that drafted players must be signed within sixty days, so that minor league clubs can get the money due them or their players. A committee to meet the National League in January was appointed to present these requests.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Store, WEST 14th St., Near 6th Av.

Unrivalled Beauties in Carpets and Rugs at Lowest Prices ever offered.

Bicycles.

XMAS for Boys and Girls.

What will please a child as much and combine as much pleasure with healthful exercise as a QUEEN TRICYCLE? Elegantly finished, with richly upholstered easy spring seat, nickel trimmings, adjustable pedals and seat which can be altered to suit children of different ages, and graceful movements are found only in the QUEEN TRICYCLE. With and without rubber tires. Prices from $5.00 up, according to size.

Queen City Bicycles.

We are the first to offer lightweight 20-inch boy's pneumatic tire bicycles "for 5-year olds," and we have them from that size up, also 20-inch pneumatic, ball-bearing girl's bicycle with drop frame, $35.00. GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., makers of "PIERCE" BICYCLES. For sale at New-York office, 105 Chambers St.

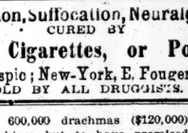
2,000 BICYCLES, $22 up.

Nothing better for holiday presents. 800 Juvenile bicycles; pneu. tires, ball bearings, regular $40 bicycles; sale price $22 each. Larger sizes $25, $29. Ladies' and men's regular $100 bicycles, $37.50, $39, and $49. 800 second-hand ladies' and men's, $15 to $25. We defy competition. Established 5 years. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

Sporting Goods.

Think of the Boy for Christmas.

He will Want Something from Spalding's



Spalding's Official "Intercollegiate" Foot Ball. PRICE $5.00.

Spalding's Athletic Sweaters, Peck & Snyder's Celebrated American Club Skates, and Thousands of other Suitable Presents.

The Spalding League Ball, officially adopted by the National League, and the finest ball in the world. PRICE $1.50.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 NASSAU STREET.

Up-Town Depot, Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, and 33 West Forty-second St.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation,

INDIEN hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 83 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FURNITURE MEN ORGANIZE.

Will Protect Themselves Against Dishonest Debtors.

The Furniture Board of Trade, which was organized a few days ago, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Imperial. The object of the organization is to protect the furniture men against dishonest debtors. Many of the members have suffered heavy losses from this class of people, and it is hoped that the new organization will be able to put a stop to the practice.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles Rogers; Vice President, Charles Rogers, Jr.; Secretary, Frank Rogers; Treasurer, Charles Rogers, Jr.; Executive Committee, Charles Rogers, Frank Rogers, Charles Rogers, Jr., Frank Rogers, Jr., and Charles Rogers, 3d.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable third and fourth floor rooms, with baths; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—SUNNY SUITE, NEWLY FURNISHED; private family; references; for gentlemen. 14 West 33d St.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Private residence; owner; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; references; gentlemen only.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms, singly or en suite; select location; references.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

ABSOLUTE SALE OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND Home Decorations

in endless variety from the Art centres of Europe.

An elegant assortment of Bronzes and Art Potteries, viz.: Royal Worcester Sevres, Crown Derby, Dresden, Hungarian, and others,

Also finely decorated Limoge Dinner, Fish, Game, and other setts.

Superb line of FRENCH OPERA GLASSES and RICH IVORY CARVINGS.

All of the above have just been received direct from Europe and are the newest and latest designs.

We would also mention an elegant COLLECTION OF PROOF ETCHINGS, most artistically framed.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE SCHENCK ART GALLERY, 85 LIBERTY ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

This day and following days until CHRISTMAS.

Please notice hour of sale, 2 o'clock each day.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer. TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE TILDEN TRUST, OF THE

Magnificent Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, &c., &c.,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Being the FURNISHINGS of Mr. Tilden's residences at

"Graystone," Yonkers, AND No. 14 Gramercy Park, THIS CITY,

will be sold at AUCTION at the city residence, No. 14 GRAMERCY PARK On Thursday, December 19.

The sale of the FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., begins at 10 o'clock A. M.

The sale of the PAINTINGS and OBJECTS OF ART at 7:30 P. M.

The furniture consists of Steinway rosewood grand piano, beautifully carved; drawing room, bedroom, dining room, and kitchen furniture, carved cabinets, easy chairs, fancy chairs, lounges.

4,000 yards of Tapestry, Axminster, Wilton, and Velvet carpets, in lots of 50 to 100 yards each.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS,

a number of superb photographs (very large) of famous paintings and statuary.

Antique Indian inlaid tables and cabinets, a fine Dutch Hall Clock, with chimes, other chiming clocks; magnificent French mantel sets, royal Berlin, royal Worcester, Satsuma vases, fine large French vases by celebrated artists, Japanese and Chinese bronzes and vases. Catalogues on application to

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, 111 BROADWAY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, dated the 21st day of November, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction certain publication contracts, plates, veterinary books, &c., heretofore belonging to Sabiston Murray & Co., a corporation, on the 21st day of December, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 739 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bangs & Co., George H. Clayton, Auctioneer.—Dated December 10th, 1895.

CHARLES A. RUNK, As Temporary Receiver for Sabiston Murray & Co.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Frederic Coudert, George Sherman, and William H. Gelshenen, having, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above entitled matter on the 25th day of November, 1895, been appointed Commissioners under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," as amended by Chapters 102 and 556 of the Laws of 1892, Chapters 528 and 752 of the Laws of 1894, and Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1895, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested whether the railway determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York and mentioned in the petition of the said board presented to the said General Term on or about the 14th day of June, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said city on the 10th day of October, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, Room No. 903 at No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as the time and place for their first sitting, and that at that sitting and at such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New-York, November 27, 1895.

F. R. COUDERT, G. SHERMAN, W. H. GELSHENEN, Commissioners.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 30th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau. To-night, at Brooklyn Academy, Carmen.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 18, second performance of Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE, preceded by Leoncavalla's opera, PAGLIACCI.

Thursday afternoon, Dec. 19, at 1:45, first special matinée of the series of German operas, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.)

Friday Evg., Dec. 20, Bizet's opera, CARMEN.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 21, Gounod's opera, FAUST.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 21, pop. prices, LOHENGRIN.

Sun. Evg., Dec. 22, 5th Sunday Concert Handel's Oratorio, "THE MESSIAH."

Soloists: Mmes. Saville and Brema; MM. Galloway and Wallnoefer.

Chorus of 300. Met. Op. Orchestra. Conductor, Seidl.

Next Week, Monday, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Tuesday, in B'klyn, TANNHAUSER. Wed., AIDA. Thurs., FIDELO, (in German.) Fri., ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 B'way.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Second Concert, Thurs. Ev'ng, Dec. 19. Boston Symphony Orchestra AND Mr. T. Adamowski.

Seats NOW at Schuberth's and at the Metropolitan Opera House. C. A. ELLIS, M'gr.

FAIR in aid of THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE and HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, now open AFTERN

THE CLARIBEL DISABLED

Asked Aid of the Newport, then Let Go the Hawser.

PROPELLER FOULED WITH LINES

Signaled to be Reported to Her Agents—Incoming Steamships Report Heavy Winds and High Seas.

The Pacific Mail steamship Newport, which arrived at Quarantine last night, brings word that at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 13, she fell in with the Atlas Line steamer Claribel, disabled.

The Newport passed a line to the Claribel, but later the Claribel cast it off and signaled to the Newport to proceed and report to the owners of the Atlas Line on her arrival at New-York.

The Claribel, when sighted, was in latitude 28 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees 14 minutes west, which is off the Carolina coast. A strong west-southwest gale prevailed, and a high sea was running.

The Newport comes from Colon. Her commander, Capt. Conner, reports that when the Claribel was sighted she was burning distress signals which demanded immediate assistance. The Newport stood by until daylight, when the Claribel signaled "Disabled; will you take us in tow?"

On answering "Yes," those on the Newport saw a small boat lowered, which brought a line, to which the Newport's hawser was attached, and, after considerable difficulty, was carried to the disabled vessel.

The officer in the small boat said that during a heavy gale a tremendous sea boarded the Claribel and washed some lines from her deck, which were swept aft, fouling the propeller. The engines were stopped and the pumps were found to be choked and could not be worked. The steamer lay thus at the mercy of the waves until the Newport took her in tow.

It was noticed that the foretopmast was broken, and, after the boat returned on board, the main rail amidships was smashed and carried away.

The Newport started ahead carefully with the Claribel in tow, but, to the astonishment of all on board, the hawser was let go and the Claribel signaled to proceed and report to her owners, at the same time dipping the colors "Good-bye," which were answered, and at 9:22 A. M. the Newport continued on her voyage.

The Claribel is one of the Atlas Line steamships, running regularly between this port and ports in Haiti and Jamaica. Pim, Forwood & Kellock are her agents in this city. She is commanded by Capt. Cote and was built in Liverpool in 1872. She is of 883 tons register, is 250 feet in length, 28.2 feet beam, and 21.1 feet in depth.

The Ward Line steamship Santiago, Capt. Leighton, from Nassau and ports on the south coast of Cuba, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning forty-eight hours behind her usual time.

The Santiago experienced severe weather, the voyage from Nassau being a most tempestuous one. Capt. Leighton said that it was the worst he had ever experienced. Leaving Nassau on Dec. 10, the Santiago ran into a succession of heavy gales from the north and northeast, changing to the northwest, with violent squalls and tremendous seas. On the 12th the sea became so enormous and the vessel labored so heavily that Capt. Leighton was obliged to heave his vessel to for twenty-four hours. While the steamship drifted in this condition part of the starboard bulwarks was washed away and the decks were constantly flooded.

After passing Cape Hatteras the weather moderated and the Santiago was put under her usual speed.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Santiago from Nassau was Capt. J. H. Learmouth of the Twelfth British Lancers, en route for Antigua to inspect the troops at that place. From Santiago were Capt. Taylor and two seamen who navigated the small Spanish gunboat Sandoval from Glasgow to Santiago. Two Danish and fourteen seamen who took the Spanish gunboat Aivarado from Glasgow to Santiago were also passengers. These men were returning home to Glasgow, having delivered, according to contract, the gunboats to the Spanish authorities.

The Santiago also had on board five distressed seamen of the three-master schooner Bessie E. Creighton of Thomaston, Me., which ran ashore on the Island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, on Dec. 4. The vessel sailed from Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 28 for Pensacola, Fla., with a cargo of fertilizer. She went ashore on Dec. 4 at 1 A. M., and became a total loss. The materials of the schooner were partly saved, and were to be sold at Abaco. The cargo was a total loss. The Captain was to leave Abaco for Nassau in a few days, and the rest of the crew expected to leave Nassau for Key West about the 12th.

The new British steamship Braemer arrived yesterday from China and Japan, and was detained at Quarantine by Health Officer Doty for cleansing and disinfection, owing to the prevalence of cholera at the ports of departure. All of the crew will be taken to Hoffman Island and bathed, and their clothing will be subjected to steam. The vessel will also be thoroughly disinfected.

The Braemer experienced from Dec. 11 to the 15th terrific gales with high seas. The ship's headway was eased and her course altered in order to meet the seas and winds twenty-four hours.

The Tyrian, from Kingston, Dec. 7, reported that she met very high seas and strong winds. Her decks were swept by big waves, but she suffered no serious damage.

IN AID OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

Entertainment in Carnegie Lyceum This Evening—Clothing Bureau.

An entertainment of unique attractiveness and more than ordinary social interest will enlist the best efforts of the Students' Dramatic Club in Carnegie Lyceum this evening. It is to aid the King's Daughters of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Two short plays will be produced, with a completeness of detail that cannot fail to satisfy persons of taste in matters theatrical.

This branch of the order of King's Daughters has been prominent in works of benevolence and charity for several years. Its good deeds are of a practical character, and its field of operations is constantly enlarging.

Under the watchful eye of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of Zion and St. Timothy, and guided by the excellent judgment of its leader, Miss Mary I. Oakley, it has dispensed charity to hundreds of sick and destitute persons, and aid and comfort to scores of self-respecting families who are barely able to eke out a subsistence.

A very important feature of the King's Daughters' work is a clothing bureau conducted in the parish house of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, in West Fifty-sixth, near Eighth Avenue. Contributions of cast-off garments for men, women, and children are desired for this bureau and will be gratefully received. The bureau is open Thursdays of each week, but donations may be sent at any time.

The utmost care and conservatism are exercised in the distribution of clothing. Those who are able to pay are charged a nominal sum for each garment.

The proceeds of the entertainment this evening are to be applied in aid of a church hospital in Moundsville, West Va., in which the Rev. Dr. Spurr has succeeded in interesting many New-Yorkers.

Gave a Policeman Whisky.

James Cassidy, who keeps a saloon at 431 Third Avenue, and Frank Hoare, his bartender, were charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with violating the excise law on Sunday.

Policeman Ryan said that he and two members of the City Vigilance League were admitted to Cassidy's saloon, and that he was served with whisky by the proprietor. The proprietor refused pay for the whisky.

In court Cassidy said the policeman had declared that he was suffering with cramps, and whisky was given to him out of kindness.

The case was adjourned until to-day to give the policeman an opportunity to produce witnesses.

THE VON GONTARD-BUSCH WEDDING

A Brilliant Marriage Ceremony Performed in the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis Last Evening.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The marriage of Miss Clara Hazel Busch of this city and Paul von Gontard of Westphalia, Germany, was celebrated at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Garrison Avenue and Locust Street, at 7 o'clock this evening, the Rev. Dr. John Snyder officiating.

The bride is a daughter of Adolphus Busch, the wealthy brewer, and has just attained her eighteenth year. The bridegroom is thirty years old, and is engaged in mercantile life in Germany and England. Never before has this city witnessed such a magnificent display of wealth and beauty as attended the ceremonies. The most elaborate decorations graced the church, and also the Southern Hotel, where the entire second floor had been reserved for the reception which followed immediately after the wedding.

Long before the hour appointed for the party to arrive at the church the streets in that vicinity were packed with people anxious to secure a glimpse of the bride and groom, and it was with great difficulty that the police cleared a space sufficient to admit the bridal party and invited guests. As the selected orchestra sounded the inspiring strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," the bridesmaids and groomsmen formed in couples and marched in stately measure down the broad aisle of the church, Mr. von Gontard escorting Mrs. Busch, mother of the bride, and Adolphus Busch following, with his daughter by his side.

At the altar the party formed in a semicircle, and was met by the Rev. Dr. Snyder. The marriage ceremony was short and simple and in accordance with the ritual of the Unitarian Church. After pronouncing them man and wife the Rev. Dr. Snyder closed the ceremony with a prayer and benediction. Again following out a German custom, the bridal kiss was given at the altar. The party left the church to the strains of the bridal chorus from "Don Munio."

The bride's gown is a work of art. It is an Empire, with full skirt falling in a single box plait in front. A court train from the shoulders of satin, brocaded in large Bride roses displayed, as she moved, an inner lining of white chiffon spangled in silver. The bottom of the skirt was embellished by a deep flounce of the finest Duchesse lace. The waist was cut away from the shoulders and had a wide rabat of Duchesse lace and a large butterfly, the back and front being incrusted with pearls. The sleeves were simply a double puff of the satin, and were met by long white gloves. A large diamond butterfly with wing outspread, a gage d'armour from the groom, was worn on the left shoulder. A tulle veil, held by a sunburst of diamonds to the coiffure a la Grecque, fell like a light mist about the graceful, girlish figure. In her left arm she carried an enormous cluster of pure white orchids, with trailing sprays of lilies of the valley drooping over the arm, tied with very wide white satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids were all gowned in full skirts of snow-drop satin, devoid of trimmings, and made with short trains. They carried huge bouquets of "Golden Wedding" chrysanthemums, tied with yellow ribbon. Each young lady wore a souvenir from the bride—a little red enameled heart, set with a diamond in the centre, suspended from a red enameled butterfly pin.

Immediately after the wedding the bridal party and guests drove to the Southern Hotel, where a reception was held. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Gotard were escorted to the Planters' Hotel, where bridal apartments had been secured.

In a few days the newly married couple will leave for a honeymoon tour of the Continent, and afterward will take up their home in Hagen, Westphalia, where the bride's father has presented her with a residence costing $100,000. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Senator and Mrs. George G. Vest, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cook, Mr. and Mrs. William Bartholomay, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bartholomay, and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morrill, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. August Woehken, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Graef, of New-York City.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Brown Night at the Standard.—A peculiar audience assembled at the Standard last night to see "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." It was "Brown night" and some 400 men and women of that name were in the audience. Manager John B. Rogers drew the Browns all together by sending them letters suggesting a Brown night. Everybody in the house knew that it was Brown night, and, naturally, everybody thought that his next-seat neighbor was a Brown, and there was an undercurrent of fun in the audience, that added materially to the enjoyment of everybody.

—Pinero's New Play.—The Lyceum Company is already hard at work rehearsing A. W. Pinero's new play, "The Benefit of the Doubt," which is to follow "The Home Secretary" at that house. The latter piece is still drawing large audiences, and will run for some time longer, but Manager Daniel Frohman proposes to have its successor ready for production at a moment's notice. All the company are well pleased with their new parts in Mr. Pinero's play, and a fine performance may be looked for when the piece is finally presented.

—"Northern Lights."—The new play, "Northern Lights," which Manager T. Henry French will produce at the American Theatre next week, takes its name from the aurora borealis, which was taken by the Sioux Indians in 1876 as a huge signal for a general uprising. The play shows scenes of the time of the Custer massacre. One of the realistic effects is the charge of an officer on horseback at full speed through Hell's Canon, a pass crowded with savages.

—Souvenirs at "The Shop Girl."—The fiftieth performance of "The Shop Girl" was given at Palmer's Theatre last night, and in honor of the event one of the prettiest souvenirs ever given in this city was distributed to the audience. It came from London, and was a book containing scenes from the burlesque, done in colors. The burlesque will continue at Palmer's through the holidays.

—"A Stag Party."—The Garden Theatre was closed last night to allow of a final dress rehearsal of "A Stag Party," the new musical comedy by Bill Nye and Paul M. Potter, which is to be presented for the first time in that house to-night. Little is known of the new play, but some "surprises" are promised by Manager A. M. Palmer for those who attend to-night's performance.

—Souvenirs at the Bijou.—The fiftieth performance of Peter F. Dailey in "The Night Clerk" will be given at the Bijou Theatre to-night and will be made an occasion for distributing souvenirs to the women in the audience. The gift, it is said, will be something original and something that will be kept in the house as a reminder of the play.

—Billy Birch's Benefit.—The benefit performance for Billy Birch, the veteran minstrel, to be given at Tony Pastor's next Sunday night, is to be a grand affair. Mr. Pastor says he will make the bill one of great attractiveness.

—Tony Pastor's Christmas Dolls.—Tony Pastor will give away 1,000 wax dolls to the women and children who attend the matinée at his theatre next Tuesday afternoon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Edward Wittenmeyer, Fifteenth Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, Twenty-second Infantry, six months; Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Ninth Infantry, three months.

—Transfer in the Third Cavalry.—Lieut. Joseph E. Dickman, from Troop C to Troop L; Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, from Troop L to Troop C.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard, on completion of board duty, and ordered as Inspector of Machinery of Gunboat 18, at the works of J. A. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., his previous orders having been revoked.

—Passed Assistant Engineer C. E. Rommell has been detached from Cramps' shipyard on completion of the steam test of the Texas, and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard, his previous orders having been revoked.

—Ensign F. H. Brown has been detached from the works of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, Providence, R. I., and ordered to the Adams, as watch and division officer, his previous orders having been revoked.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Carpenter has been ordered to examination for promotion at Washington Navy Yard, Dec. 16.

—Ensign M. H. Signor has been ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Savannah, Ga.

COMING EVENTS.

—Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir concert, Chickering Hall, this evening at 8.

—New-York Banks' Glee Club concert, Carnegie Hall, to-night.

—Students' Dramatic Club performance in aid of King's Daughters, Carnegie Lyceum, this evening.

—Massachusetts Agricultural College Club's annual banquet, St. Denis Hotel, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Royal BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Steers, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan Steers of Baltimore and a granddaughter of Mrs. Richard Everett of New-York, to James Henry Watson, formerly of this city and now of Baltimore. The wedding will be celebrated early in January, after which the young couple will go abroad for a tour of two months.

Mrs. Horace E. Hamilton has sent out cards announcing that she will receive on the first and third Thursdays at her residence, 208 Lenox Avenue.

Miss Harriet L. Colgate of 365 Manhattan Avenue has returned to town from Washington, where she had been visiting Col. and Mrs. Mosher. Miss Colgate will receive on Tuesdays.

The second meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. John T. Hall will be held to-night in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The cotillion will be led by Worthington Whitehouse, who will have Miss Eunice Soley for a partner. Among those who are expected to be present are Miss Julia Grant, Miss Emily Morris, John G. Neeser, George Nicholas, Miss Hoppin, Miss Annie Stuyvesant, Thomas L. Wells, Charles Spencer, Miss Bertha Stokes, Miss Lee, Miss Daisy Taylor, Montgomery Hare, Miss De Puyster, Miss Edith Sands, William Floyd Jones, Miss Sarah Fuller, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Albertina Winthrop, Miss Lena Goodridge, Miss Fay Adrian, George Austin Morrison, Jr., William Beekman, Miss Caroline Benedict, Miss Lucy Bird, Miss Delafield, C. King Morrison, Alexander Rutherford, Lawrence Poole, Miss Plummer, the Misses Neeser, Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, Cecil Landale, Marshall McClure, Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Lily Wells, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Annie Peabody, Miss Belknap, Frederic G. Goodridge, T. S. Clay, and Nicholas H. Smedburg.

At the marriage of Miss Florence M. Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ward of 175 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Thomas Edgar Tripler, Jr., to-morrow afternoon, in Holy Trinity Church, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the bride will wear a gown of ivory satin, elaborately trimmed with chiffon and lace. The bride's veil of tulle will be secured to the hair by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet will be of lilies of the valley. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Arnold Redding of Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, and the best man will be Charles William Tripler, a brother of the bridegroom. There will be neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. The ushers will be Ernest C. Hunt, Charles A. Matthews, William P. Durrando, Jr., and George Evart. There will be no reception after the ceremony.

The report that Mrs. William Gilbert Davies and Miss Augusta McKim Davies of 22 East Forty-fifth Street will entertain extensively later in the season is without foundation, as Mrs. Davies and Miss Davies are in deep mourning owing to the recent death of Mrs. Davies's father, ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts.

The first of the series of subscription dances organized by Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. George Trowbridge, and Mrs. Archibald A. Watson took place last night at Sherry's, and proved a most enjoyable affair. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps, and was participated in by about seventy couples.

Mrs. Craigie, the writer, is to be the guest of honor at a reception which Mrs. James Richards will give on Friday of this week at her home, 311 West Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis and Miss Mary Prince Loomis will sail for Europe on Jan. 9.

Mrs. Arthur L. Root, wife of Dr. Root, of 114 West Eighty-first Street, is receiving informally on Wednesdays during this month.

Mrs. William Henry Oakley, Jr., has sent out cards announcing that she will be at home the first and second Wednesday in January at her residence, 155 West Seventy-third Street.

Mrs. Meredith L. Jones will be at home on Tuesday afternoons at her home, 239 West Seventy-first Street.

The marriage of Miss Emelie Augusta Decker, daughter of Myron A. Decker, to Walter Scott Coburn, will take place tomorrow evening at the home of the bride, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The bride will be attended by two little flower maidens—Helen Decker, her niece, and Edna J. Halsted, a niece of the bridegroom. They will wear white taffeta, with chiffon, and will carry baskets of lilies of the valley. The bride will wear ivory satin, with draperies of lace, and garlands of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle will be caught with a coronet of orange blossoms and a diamond ornament. Alfred Post Coburn will be the best man. The ushers will be Edward N. Morris, George F. Jacoby, Edward A. Barnard, and Landon M. Lynd. An elaborate supper will be served after the ceremony.

Mrs. James Harold Warner of 39 East Fiftieth Street will be at home informally during the season.

The marriage of Miss Marian Suzanne Clark to Clarence Sherrill Houghton will take place on Thursday afternoon of this week at 4:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. Jefferson Clark, of 303 West Eighty-eighth Street. The floral decorations of the house are to be very elaborate. The ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schuyler, a son of Dean Schuyler of St. Louis, will take place in the front drawing room of the house. There will be arranged a temporary chancel made of lilies of the valley, smilax, palms, and white roses. The bride will wear a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, which has been in the family for many years. She will also wear a pearl necklace which was worn by her grandmother. There will be no attendants at the ceremony.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Gertrude Bailey, a daughter of George H. Bailey, to Wallace Talcott Weir, will take place on Dec. 23.

From Boston comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Rosa Cecilia Eichorn, daughter of John Eichorn of Massachusetts Avenue, and Mr. Joseph Frederic Kesseler of New-York. The wedding will take place early in February.

Mrs. John C. Barnes of 239 Central Park West will receive informally on Monday afternoons.

The marriage of Miss Belle Powell to Dr. Clarence Sumner Elebash of 118 East Nineteenth Street will be celebrated on the evening of Feb. 4 in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Walter A. Sanford of the Hotel St. Andrew will receive on the first Thursday of each month during the season.

Mrs. Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., and Miss Dininny of 133 West Seventy-second Street will sail about the middle of January for an extended tour in Europe.

Mrs. A. M. Bereton and the Misses Bereton, who had been traveling abroad for some time, have returned to town, and are now at the Hotel San Remo.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., are to be the guests of honor at a reception to be given on Saturday afternoon of this week by Dr. Flint's mother, Mrs. Austin Flint of 60 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mrs. David McClure of 22 West Forty-ninth Street will give a large reception to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock for the purpose of introducing her eldest daughter, Miss Margaret McClure, to society.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Griffen and the Misses Griffen, who have been abroad for several months, will sail from England for New-York early in January. Their stay in this city will be a brief one, as they expect to spend the remainder of the Winter in Florida.

Mrs. John Sherwood's reading in aid of the Kind Word Society will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Windsor Hotel. Tickets are for sale at $2 each. Mrs. Sherwood's subject will be "The Poor Woman, the Rich Woman, and the New Woman." The society, which is only two years old, has found country homes for over 1,000 girls. Any one interested in the work can send money to Miss Alleine Lee of the Heavenly Rest Chapel, 116 East Forty-seventh Street. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. John Sherwood; Vice President—Miss Mary D. Pell; Treasurer—Miss Alleine Lee; Secretary—Martha Beckel. PATRIARCH.

YOUNG GIRL'S FATAL MISTAKE

A Niece of Dr. Crane, to Relieve Pain, Drinks Diluted Carbolic Acid, and Dies in a Few Hours.

Alice R. Grant, the fourteen-year-old niece of Dr. John J. Crane of 43 West Seventy-first Street, drank a quantity of diluted carbolic acid from a bottle on her uncle's desk, in mistake for medicine, Sunday, and died from the effects of the poison a few hours later.

Miss Grant was an orphan, and had lived with her uncle four years, attending public school. She went to church with her aunt, Mrs. Crane, Sunday morning. On returning at noon she complained of pain in her stomach, and her aunt advised her to procure medicine from her uncle.

Alice ran down stairs, and a few moments afterward, when the dinner bell rang, Mrs. Crane went to the dining room. Dr. Crane was already there. As he had not seen Alice, he concluded that she had gone to her room to lie down. Alice did not go to dinner at all, and when the meal was finished Mrs. Crane went to her niece's room and found her lying on the bed, in great pain.

Mrs. Crane summoned her husband, who at once saw that Alice had taken poison, and he administered antidotes. Dr. Crane's efforts to save her were futile. She died without being able to say how she had taken the poison.

When Dr. Crane examined the medicines in his office he discovered that a small vial containing diluted carbolic acid lay partly empty on his desk. He thinks Alice mistook the acid for a mixture which her uncle had often given her.

Mrs. Crane says Alice had always been obedient to Dr. Crane's caution against touching any bottle in his office.

Dr. Crane notified the Coroner of Alice's death yesterday, and an autopsy will be held.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

Encouraging Reports on the Collections Being Made for the Hospitals.

A largely attended meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon. There were present George Macculloch Miller, President; the Rev. George S. Baker, the Rev. T. W. Chambers, William A. Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles Stewart Smith, Walter H. Lewis, Louis Stix, Charles Renauld, Dr. Edward A. Ayres, D. G. Maynard, Hyman Blum, Jacob H. Schiff, William M. Kingsland, J. A. Stursberg, George P. Cammann, Dr. Richard H. Derby, William A. Wheelock, A. G. Agnew, Beverly Chew, Bradford Rhodes, Dr. L. A. Rodenstein, Dr. George G. Wheelock, G. Egerton Schmidt, Dr. Leonard Weber, Dr. Lewis Hallock, Reinhold Van der Emde, Dr. Archibald E. Isaacs, Jonas Well, A. C. Calkins, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. Mary K. Robinson.

After a lengthy discussion on a proposition to change the rules of distribution of the undesignated or general fund of the collection, it was decided as an amendment to the by-laws (to be voted upon at the next meeting of the association) that no amount less than $250 be allotted to any institution, and that the maximum be fixed at 10 per cent. of the whole amount distributed. It was also recommended for adoption, and carried, that the eligibility of any institution to membership be raised from twenty to thirty-five beds.

William H. Lewis, from the Dry Goods Auxiliary, reported that A. W. Kingman, who had officiated for fifteen years as Treasurer of the auxiliary, had gone out of business, and consequently resigned his office. The announcement that Louis Stix had been chosen as his successor was received with applause, and, upon motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Kingman for his arduous and whole-hearted services in the past.

An application for admission to the association from the Seton Hospital for Consumptives was received and referred to the proper committee.

Eugene H. Conklin, representing the hide and leather trade, was elected a member of the association.

Frederick F. Cook, the general agent, reported on the collection now in progress. The dry goods trade collection is far ahead of any former year, and he reported equally encouraging progress for several other trades while, with favorable weather on Hospital Sunday, there was a good prospect that the church collections would also surpass former years. Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported excellent results for the "Woman's Fund" up to date.

Mr. Jonas Well was authorized to make collections among wholesale butchers.

Policeman Stockwell's Trial Begun.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 16.—The case against ex-Policeman Fred A. Stockwell, who killed Sergt. Henry McAllister in the police station at Manchester at midnight May 21, was brought up in the Supreme Court here and the trial begun. It is thought strong effort will be made to prove Stockwell insane. Stockwell had been a member of the Manchester force and had given up his commission. Previous to that time he had had trouble with Sergt. McAllister, and since being out of a position had been moody and gruff with his former comrades.

A bit of relentless house-cleaning.

Some 250 of our finest overcoats, kersey, melton and beaver, with a sprinkling of cheviots and worsteds; over half of them silk-lined; few of a sort, but among them all sizes—34 to 44.

Original prices $20 to $50—today $15.

ALL AT OUR WARREN ST. STORE.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
Paintings in Oil, Pencil & Sepia Drawings
BY THE LATE
WM. HART, N. A.
Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday Evenings,
Dec. 18, 19, and 20,
AT 8 O'CLOCK, AT THE
FIFTH AVE. ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.,
Where They Are Now on Free Exhibition.

STEINWAY
GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Call and inspect the newly invented patent Grand Pianos in Upright Form. Also for sale for cash or on installments a large assortment of nearly new STEINWAY Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, all warranted like their new Pianos. Also, second-hand Pianos of other make, in perfect order, at low figures.
STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Charles Aufrecht, a photographer of 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court, before Magistrate Flammer, yesterday morning, charged with creating a disturbance on a Sixth Avenue elevated train and an assault on the guard, John McGlynn of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Eleventh Avenue. Magistrate Flammer, because of the contradictory testimony and the lack of corroboration, discharged Aufrecht.

—Sigmund Spitzer of 209 East Eighteenth Street, collector for the Kips Bay Brewing Company, at First Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, appeared in Yorkville Police Court against Henry J. Holloran, who said he was a real estate agent at 160 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Spitzer, who carries about $3,000 on his person, said he believed Holloran had been shadowing him with the intention of robbing him. Holloran was discharged for lack of evidence.

—Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday discharged George Arnold, a furrier, of 1,004 Second Street, and Edgar Lehman, another furrier, with having removed fraudulently 150 astrakhan capes, and with having said they had been seized on an attachment served by the Sheriff. The complainant's charges were not proved, the Magistrate ruled.

—Robert Wilt, gripman of the Broadway cable car which ran over and killed John W. McDonald of 242 West Thirty-ninth Street at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, was taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday and held under $3,000 bail until the inquest. Daniel B. Hasbrook, Vice President of the Metropolitan Company, furnished bail.

—There was an explosion of gas in the basement of L. Borr & Son's saloon, 2,382 Third Avenue, yesterday. Walter Webber, the bartender, was burned about the face and hands. He was sent to the Harlem Hospital. Webber held a lighted match at the door of a refrigerator which contained a leaking gas jet.

—Charles Weber and Frank Atkins, alias McPhee, both of 802 Bowery, charged by Joseph Leonard of 226 East Forty-sixth Street with highway robbery at the corner of Bowery and Houston Street on Friday night, were remanded in Essex Market Police Court yesterday for further identification.

—A jury before Coroner Hoeber yesterday decided that William Greenawald, seventeen years old, of 160 Lewis Street, was bitten on Aug. 25 by a mad cat, died at Gouveneur Hospital Oct. 25 from hydrophobia. The hospital surgeons were of the same opinion.

—Benjamin Manning, seventeen years old, of 625 West Fifty-ninth Street, was remanded yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court, to the Juvenile Asylum, from which he escaped two weeks ago. Manning is under a two years' sentence for larceny.

—John Larchner of East Chester, a driver, who was arrested on the Southern Boulevard near West Farms Sunday for hauling a cow through the streets in a truck, was held for trial in $100 bail in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for a violation of the Sanitary Code.

—A complimentary farewell banquet will be given to the Rev. Dr. J. J. Lampe at the Buckingham Hotel this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Dr. Lampe has been recently elected a professor in the Omaha Seminary.

—Mrs. Edwin Hollis Low of 10 West Thirtieth Street will sail on the Campania Saturday on a visit to London, Paris, Nice, and the Mediterranean, returning to New-York in March.

—Lee Kee and twelve other Chinamen caught gambling at 2 Division Street on Sunday night were held for examination yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court.

—The Cecelia Bradford trio and Gilbert Walden, Southern elocutionist, will give an entertainment this evening at the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday awarded bids for street lighting as follows: Citizens' Company, 1,200 candle power, 35 cents per light a night. If 400 additional lights a night are provided a reduction of 1 cent per light a night will be made. In event of a reduction of the number of lights below those in use on Dec. 1, 1895, the rate will be 40 cents. For lighting public buildings, 2 2-10 cents per ampere hour. The Edison Electric Light Company bid 35 cents for 1,200 candle power and 17½ cents for 600 candle power. For lighting public buildings 8-10 cents per lamp hour. The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company's bid on 1,200 candle power was 32 cents a night.

The annual election of the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held yesterday. The officers elected are as follows: Regent—Mrs. Henry Sabin; Vice Regent—Mrs. James Pierce; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Prudencio H. De Murguiondo; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ernest W. Birdsall; Registrar—Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Treasurer—Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer; Historian—Mrs. Henry Lee Pratt; Chaplain—The Rev. Samuel Eliot; Executive Board—Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Albert Haley, Mrs. Will Carleton, Miss Sarah Frances Nesmith, Mrs. William S. Mills, Mrs. Franklin Hopkins, William S. Mills, and Mrs. Ruel R. Appleton.

—Ex-Mayor Gleason, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Elias V. Merikle, Inspector of Election in the First District of the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, to furnish to the City Clerk a certified copy of the election returns and to compel the City Clerk to canvass them. Decision was reserved.

—The Fire Insurance Salvage Corps went into commission at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The corps consists of Capt. J. J. Cashman, Jr.; Lieut. J. L. Burnett, Sergt. John L. Wilson, and Patrolmen Herman Erlinger, Fred S. Groves, Theodore Hartman, Charles Weaving, William Seabury, Albert Brewer, and W. H. Woolsey.

—A three-alarm fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning brought out the water tower. The fire was in the six-story brick factory at 112 Front Street. The damage was $30,000. The water tower, which has been in the possession of the department for several months, was used for the first time and proved highly satisfactory.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday received a report from Gas Inspector Wyckoop which stated that the average quality of gaslight furnished in the Twenty-sixth Ward exceeds the requirements of the contract. The residents, however, complain of the quality of the gas.

—The police of the Fulton Street Precinct raided an Italian gambling room at 142 Hudson Avenue Saturday night. Justice Tighe yesterday discharged the men arrested. He said, "You'll find some of the best men in Brooklyn gambling if you call this gambling." The men had been playing poker.

—Janet Weir and Margaret Archibald, the women who were indicted for malicious mischief in breaking doors in a house they claimed to own, were sent to the asylum in the Twenty-ninth Ward by Justice Clement of the City Court yesterday. They declared they were not insane.

—Charles T. Erhard secured from Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Kings County Board of Supervisors to show cause why it should not pay his bill of $5,511.05 for investigating the accounts of the town of Flatlands.

—Georgette M. Cline, twenty-one years old, has begun suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett, to recover $10,000 damages from Francis Sharkey, twenty-two years old, for breach of promise. Sharkey's father has a large marble yard at Greenwood Cemetery and is rich.

—Corporation Counsel McDonald yesterday appointed George D. Beattys of the Twenty-fourth Ward an assistant, in place of Howard O. Wood, resigned. Mr. Beattys is a member of the Union League Club. The salary is $3,000 a year.

—Nell Gillespie of the Fourth Ward was yesterday appointed engineer of the City Hall at a salary of $1,200. He has been in the milk business and claims to be a distant relative of the late James G. Blaine.

—The funeral of ex-Charities Commissioner James Ryan took place from his home in the Twenty-ninth Ward yesterday morning. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

—The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, Secretary of the Brooklyn Church Society, has received a call to the Methodist Church at Danbury, Conn.

—Samuel Carr of 171 Classon Avenue stole a turkey a week ago. He will spend four weeks in the penitentiary for the offense.

—Ambulance Surgeon Van Valkenburg of the Long Island College Hospital resigned under compulsion yesterday.

—Mayor-elect Wurster will review the Thirteenth Regiment at its armory Dec. 30.

Long Island.

—The special committee appointed by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to ascertain what other counties in this State pay per thousand for their election ballots will make its report today. County Clerk Sutphin of Queens County contracted to pay $36 a thousand for complete ballots, despite a bid to do the work for $4.50 a thousand. Local printers are interested in the report of the committee. It is reported that one member of the committee is in favor of paying $12 a thousand, while another believes $8.50 would be a fair price. The third member has not expressed his opinion.

—Long Island Council, Catholic Benevolent League, of College Point has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—William Muller; Vice President—George Kraemer; Secretary—Charles Piereth; Treasurer—Nicholas Markey; Orator—Joseph Barrett; Chancellor—Wills Johann; Marshal—M. J. Martin; Guard—Henry Schmidt; Trustees—Valentine Schmidt, George Losgar, and Patrick Madden; State Representative—M. J. Martin; Alternate—George Hauck; Color Bearer—George Seubert, Jr.

—Annie Dublin, seven years old, was run over by a brewery wagon on Green Point Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon and severely injured. The child was removed to St. John's Hospital in that city. The wagon belonged to Joseph Fallert, brewer, of 52 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn. The driver was Michael Furst of 40 Montrose Street, Brooklyn. The child was running across the street to meet her father and did not notice the brewery wagon approaching.

—The Harmonie Singing Society of College Point has elected the following officers: President—Charles Glockner; Vice President—Anton Jungle; Recording Secretary—Frederick Kellerman; Financial Secretary—William Schieler; Librarians—William Schlichthovel and Charles Weiss

Tuesday
December 17-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

FINANCES OF THE NATION

Secretary Carlisle's Criticism of Our Currency Laws.

EXPENSIVE AND DANGEROUS SYSTEM

The Country's Credit Threatened Through a Popular Fear of the Stability of Its Currency.

SAFETY ONLY IN RETIRING THE NOTES

Powers the Secretary Should Have in Meeting Emergencies—The Regulation of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following is the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the House of Representatives to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Receipts and Expenditures.

Fiscal Year 1895.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were:

From customs	$152,158,617.45
From internal revenue	143,421,672.02
From the District of Columbia	3,658,048.08
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	2,655,299.44
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,735,887.05
From tax on National banks	1,712,550.94
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	1,640,579.70
From sales of public lands	1,103,347.16
From navy pension and navy hospital funds, &c	1,000,537.25
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways	982,411.16
From customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	640,966.00
From miscellaneous sources	610,082.22
From sales of Indian lands	540,819.76
From reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	382,055.97
From immigrant fund	305,224.84
From sales of lands and buildings under special acts	220,208.31
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	212,464.59
From sales of Government property	178,123.86
From deposits for surveying public lands	162,007.21
From sales of ordnance materials	31,006.91
From depredations on public lands	17,729.53
From bequest of Gen. Cullum for Memorial Hall, West Point	8,596.23
From sales of condemned navy vessels	939.43
From tax on seal skins	700.00
From postal service	76,983,128.19
Total receipts	$390,378,208.30

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings collecting the revenues, deficiency in postal revenues, refund of direct taxes, bounty on sugar, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$93,279,730.14
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, and seacoast defenses	51,804,759.13
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, and improvements at navy yards	28,797,795.73
For Indian service	9,939,754.21
For pensions	141,895,223.87
For interest on public debt	30,978,030.21
For postal service	76,983,128.19
Total expenditures	$433,178,426.48
Showing a deficit of	$42,805,223.18

In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From the sale of $50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year bonds issued under act of Jan. 14, 1875, $58,538,500; by the purchase of $65,116,244.62 gold coin at a cost in 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds of $62,315,400; and from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $2,470; making a total of $123,657,214.62. The securities redeemed during the year on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Loan of July and August, 1861	$7,400.00
Loan of 1863	5,000.00
Funded loan of 1881	3,100.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	2,500.00
Loan of 1882	7,350.00
Funded loan of 1891	96,200.00
Fractional currency and notes	4,619.93
National bank notes	1,012,196.50
Total	$1,138,366.43

Increase of Receipts in 1895.

As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased $17,570,705.01, as follows:

Source.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	$131,818,530.62	$152,158,617.45	$20,340,086.83	.....
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c	870,016.78	1,640,579.70	770,562.92	.....
Reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	.....	382,055.97	382,055.97	.....
Sales of lands and buildings under special acts	.....	220,208.31	220,208.31	.....
Sales of Indian lands	399,811.36	540,819.76	141,008.40	.....
Tax on National banks	1,610,807.56	1,712,550.94	101,683.38	.....
Immigrant fund	.....	214,142.47	305,224.84	91,082.37
Deposits for surveying public lands	.....	103,421.87	162,007.21	59,182.34
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	.....	926,429.09	982,411.16	55,991.07
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	.....	191,532.15	212,464.59	21,082.44
Depredations on public lands	.....	8,774.05	17,729.53	8,955.48
Tax on sealskins	.....	700.00	700.00	.....
Internal revenue	147,111,232.81	143,421,672.02	.....	$3,689,560.79
Sale of navy-yard lands, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	1,190,531.01	.....	1,190,531.01
Sales of public lands	.....	1,103,347.16	.....	570,531.01
Bequest for Memorial Hall, West Point	.....	8,596.23	.....	228,904.77
Sinking fund for Pacific Railways	.....	1,912,814.11	1,735,887.05	180,427.06
Miscellaneous sources	.....	772,148.18	610,082.22	162,065.96
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land	.....	2,765,099.41	2,655,299.44	110,399.97
Sale of custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis	.....	107,080.00	.....	107,080.00
District of Columbia	.....	3,745,422.83	3,658,048.08	87,374.75
Navy pension and Navy hospital funds	.....	1,059,064.64	1,000,537.25	50,427.39
Customs, fines, penalties, &c	.....	682,041.48	640,966.00	41,075.48
Sale of ordnance material	.....	60,159.91	31,606.91	28,553.00
Reimbursement by Union of American Republics	.....	26,243.75	.....	26,243.75
Sales of Government property	.....	201,970.88	178,123.86	23,847.02
Sale of abandoned military reservations	.....	22,202.14	.....	22,202.14
Sale of condemned naval vessels	.....	5,400.85	939.43	4,461.42
Postal service	75,080,749.04	76,983,128.19	1,902,649.15	.....
Total	$372,802,498.29	$390,373,203.30	$24,094,748.66	$6,524,043.65
Net increase	.....	.....	.....	$17,570,705.01

Decreased Expenditures in 1895.

There was a decrease of $11,329,981.54 in the ordinary expenditures, as follows:

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Source.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legislative—				
Salaries and expenses	$8,921,301.48	$9,971,170.89	$1,049,869.62	.....
Executive Proper—				
Salaries and expenses	138,985.27	185,193.33	46,257.85	.....
Department of State—				
Salaries and expenses	139,937.95	141,682.25	1,744.30	.....
Foreign intercourse	1,702,307.31	1,703,363.46	1,056.15	.....
Treasury Department—				
Salaries and expenses	3,123,649.56	3,072,875.23	.....	$50,774.33
Independent Treasury	647,764.47	586,412.50	.....	61,351.97
Mints and assay offices	1,114,853.63	1,079,717.71	.....	35,135.92
Territorial Governments	140,902.08	257,971.18	108,068.90	.....
Interior Department	3,815,758.45	3,762,681.56	.....	53,071.89
Refund of direct taxes	91,733.02	181,505.91	89,772.89	.....
Bounty on sugar	12,100,208.89	966,153.86	.....	11,134,055.03
Refund for land sold for direct taxes	128,180.13	15,893.43	.....	112,286.70
Miscellaneous revenue	172,974.22	165,713.01	.....	7,261.21
Collecting customs revenue	6,791,872.86	6,736,690.92	.....	55,181.94
Refunding excess of deposits, customs	2,603,536.96	1,964,064.43	.....	639,474.53
Debenture or drawbacks, customs	4,833,259.02	3,277,506.72	.....	1,055,743.30
Miscellaneous items, customs	231,948.42	231,320.45	.....	627.97
Revenue Cutter Service	933,907.26	929,886.92	.....	4,020.34
Regulating immigration	227,218.37	249,471.06	22,252.69	.....
Chinese inspection act	87,967.63	82,721.47	.....	5,246.16
New revenue vessels	27,100.00	56,500.00	29,400.00	.....
Alien contract-labor laws	68,000.00	85,108.42	17,108.42	.....
Marine Hospital Service	654,986.35	669,618.59	14,621.94	.....
Life-Saving Service	1,287,718.51	1,384,018.48	96,299.97	.....
Light-House Establishment	3,062,116.99	2,763,243.16	.....	298,873.83
Coast and Geodetic Survey	435,965.75	414,988.90	.....	20,976.85
Steamboat Inspection Service	280,165.01	315,610.01	35,344.41	.....
Engraving and printing	1,180,924.23	1,146,552.37	40,371.86	.....
Public buildings	3,820,840.07	3,599,614.41	.....	221,225.66
Fuel, &c., public buildings	839,052.60	852,272.97	13,220.37	.....
Custodians and janitors	909,917.63	905,077.63	195,702.64	.....
Life-Saving Service	207,739.89	202,335.89	.....	5,403.50
Furniture for public buildings	115,416.77	97,430.49	.....	17,986.28
Heating apparatus, public buildings	39,551.43	37,744.27	.....	1,807.21
Vaults, safes, &c., public buildings	11,947.39	956.39	.....	10,991.49
Propagation of food fishes	33,731.84	26,751.95	.....	6,979.89
Salaries and expenses, Fish Commission	300,316.97	317,456.56	17,139.59	.....
National Museum	161,499.64	168,733.57	7,233.93	.....
Zoological Park	51,389.25	49,960.91	.....	1,408.34
Smithsonian Institution	125,428.75	120,409.19	.....	5,019.56
Columbian Exposition	1,027,053.90	100,868.95	.....	926,184.95
Inter-State Commerce Commission	222,906.26	230,386.54	7,480.28	.....
Expenses of Treasury notes	208,631.33	270,899.30	62,267.97	.....
Sinking funds, Pacific Railways	1,639,690.08	1,105,160.08	.....	534,326.01
French Spoliation claims	4,190.16	22,920.00	18,729.84	.....
Atlanta Exposition	.....	59,047.56	59,047.56	.....
Epidemic diseases	287,045.98	76,091.88	.....	210,953.80
Miscellaneous items	552,361.93	453,942.54	.....	98,419.00
War Department—				
Salaries and expenses	2,273,828.66	2,093,610.78	.....	180,217.88
Navy Department—				
Salaries and expenses	389,364.67	410,273.90	20,909.23	.....
Interior Department—				
Salaries and expenses	4,736,775.45	4,854,902.24	118,126.79	.....
Public lands service	1,856,032.34	1,981,978.00	125,945.66	.....
Colleges for agriculture	912,000.00	960,000.00	48,000.00	.....
Eleventh census	866,564.47	278,049.72	.....	588,514.75
Miscellaneous items	539,682.59	592,829.67	53,147.08	.....
Post Office Department—				
Salaries and expenses	865,822.33	875,716.71	9,894.38	.....
Deficiency in postal revenues	8,250,000.00	11,016,541.72	2,766,541.72	.....
Mail transportation, Pacific Railways	1,629,117.27	1,668,935.83	39,818.56	.....
Department of Agriculture—				
Salaries and expenses	1,883,606.55	1,890,035.61	6,429.06	.....
Weather Bureau	820,511.56	714,515.60	.....	105,995.96
Department of Labor—				
Salaries and expenses	167,833.74	168,757.67	923.93	.....
Department of Justice—				
Salaries and expenses	283,398.60	323,274.90	39,876.30	.....
Salaries of Justices, Assistant Attorneys, &c	912,803.91	1,046,404.83	133,600.92	.....
Fees and expenses of marshals	$31,357,096.73	$1,323,594.25	.....	$33,570.48
Fees of witnesses	1,139,266.65	1,647,016.29	508,649.64	.....
Fees of District Attorneys	350,261.74	425,849.42	75,587.68	.....
Fees of jurors	646,310.62	877,477.83	231,167.21	.....
Fees of clerks	270,214.48	299,199.27	28,984.79	.....
Fees of Commissioners	242,725.37	418,518.04	175,792.67	.....
Support of prisoners	545,694.15	939,235.89	393,541.74	.....
Pay of bailiffs	169,904.45	219,694.20	49,789.75	.....
Judgments, United States courts	6,426.91	75,072.40	68,645.49	.....
Territorial courts in Utah	52,781.35	41,915.65	.....	10,865.70
Protecting property in hands of receivers	.....	501,780.05	501,780.05	.....
Miscellaneous items	315,462.02	460,638.88	145,176.86	.....
District of Columbia—				
Salaries and expenses	5,742,389.57	6,176,891.19	434,521.62	.....
Total civil establishment	$101,943,884.07	$93,279,730.14	$7,869,870.45	$16,534,024.38

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay department	$13,546,463.74	$13,684,704.93	$138,241.19	.....
Subsistence department	1,665,196.61	1,622,765.33	.....	$42,290.28
Quartermaster's department	7,676,956.91	7,301,807.14	.....	375,149.77
Medical department	847,796.80	364,602.23	.....	483,194.57
Ordnance department	5,162,243.16	3,989,168.64	.....	1,173,074.52
Engineer's department	361,934.42	220,709.26	.....	141,185.16
Signal Service	37,800.50	15,372.00	.....	21,528.50
Military Academy	363,109.05	402,558.28	39,249.23	.....
Improving harbors	6,806,315.79	7,233,625.10	427,309.31	.....
Improving rivers	13,081,046.33	12,663,927.50	.....	417,118.83
Military posts	860,256.63	638,065.02	.....	222,163.61
Expenses of recruiting	103,808.57	60,562.58	.....	43,245.99
Records of the rebellion	252,495.78	144,442.36	.....	108,053.42
National Home for Disabled Soldiers	2,422,186.12	2,124,560.88	.....	297,625.24
State homes for disabled soldiers	638,196.91	577,500.00	.....	60,695.09
Support of Soldiers' Home	191,280.04	212,216.45	20,936.41	.....
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	128,000.00	75,000.00	.....	53,000.00
Soldiers' Home, interest account	74,509.29	77,459.65	2,950.86	.....
Miscellaneous items	378,863.02	895,680.78	16,817.76	.....
Total military establishment	$54,567,929.85	$51,804,759.13	$645,504.26	$3,408,674.98

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Increase of the Navy	$16,199,258.53	$13,182,134.21	.....	$3,017,124.32
Bureau of Yards and Docks	1,371,466.21	1,340,437.61	.....	31,025.60
Bureau of Equipment	1,044,793.41	995,957.65	.....	48,835.76
Bureau of Navigation	150,012.70	165,193.16	15,180.46	.....
Bureau of Construction and Repair	988,039.32	1,061,313.66	73,274.34	.....
Bureau of Ordnance	338,201.43	456,484.23	118,282.80	.....
Bureau of Steam Engineering	740,189.97	832,933.83	92,743.86	.....
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	1,777,194.08	1,556,537.85	.....	220,656.23
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	215,581.15	207,206.57	.....	8,324.58
Marine Corps	933,411.72	1,008,223.79	74,812.07	.....
Naval Academy	220,847.01	237,789.56	16,942.55	.....
Pay of the navy	7,536,262.04	7,517,636.33	.....	18,625.71
Miscellaneous items	186,089.22	235,947.78	49,858.56	.....
Total naval establishment	$31,701,293.79	$28,797,795.73	$441,094.64	$3,344,592.70

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT (Continued.)

Source.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indian Service	10,293,481.52	9,939,754.21	.....	353,727.31
Pensions	141,177,284.96	141,395,228.87	217,943.91	.....
Interest on the public debt	27,841,405.64	30,978,030.21	3,136,624.57	.....
Grand total	$367,525,279.83	$356,195,298.29	$12,311,037.83	$23,641,019.37
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	$11,329,981.54

Revenues of the Government.

The revenues of the Government for the fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$172,000,000.00
From internal revenue	158,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	15,000,000.00
From postal service	86,907,407.00
Total estimated revenues	$431,907,407.00

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$92,000,000.00
For the military establishment	55,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	28,000,000.00
For the Indian service	12,000,000.00
For pensions	141,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	34,000,000.00
For postal service	86,907,407.00
Total estimated expenditures	$448,907,407.00
Or a deficit of	$17,000,000.00

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1897 will be:

From customs	$190,000,000.00
From internal revenue	170,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	15,000,000.00
From postal service	89,793,120.75
Total estimated revenues	$464,793,120.75

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several Executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$3,880,581.00
Executive establishment—		
Executive proper	$190,680.00	
State Department	150,220.00	
Treasury Department	8,631,982.00	
War Department	1,685,396.00	
Navy Department	455,790.00	
Interior Department	5,129,882.00	
Post Office Department	895,890.00	
Department of Agriculture	2,542,602.00	
Department of Justice	210,840.00	
Department of Labor	192,370.00	
		20,103,242.00
Judicial establishment		923,920.00
Foreign intercourse		1,649,058.76
Military establishment		24,526,968.14
Naval establishment		27,883,675.42
Indian affairs		8,750,458.17
Pensions		141,384,570.00
Public works—		
Legislative	$505,500.00	
Treasury Department	4,846,884.29	
War Department	21,291,253.70	
Navy Department	1,729,490.78	
Interior Department	198,900.00	
Department of Justice	2,000.00	
		28,574,028.77
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	$3,572,736.40	
Treasury Department	11,442,346.68	
War Department	5,140,525.61	
Interior Department	2,146,105.75	
Department of Justice	6,618,512.00	
District of Columbia	7,706,405.22	
		36,635,631.66
Postal service, including $5,024,779.25 deficiency in postal revenues		94,817,900.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on public debt	$33,500,000.00	
Refunding customs, internal revenue, &c	8,285,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	21,769,160.00	
		69,054,160.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		$457,884,193.92
Or an estimated surplus of		6,908,926.83

Operations of the Treasury.

The report of the Treasurer of the United States shows that the total assets of the Treasury on June 30, 1895, were $842,148,189.84, an increase of $37,293,436.53 during the fiscal year. In this aggregate is included $28,101,644.91, on deposit with the States under the law of 1836, together with $1,418,822.88 of other unavailable funds. The deduction of these sums leaves $812,627,722.05 as the available assets, against $775,310,559.50 on June 30, 1894. The amount of gold, silver, and United States notes on deposit on account of outstanding certificates and Treasury notes decreased during the year from $616,155,820 to $579,247,863, and the remaining assets, being those available for the general uses of the Treasury, increased from $150,154,739.50 to $233,370,859.05.

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money at the close of the fiscal year was $2,398,607,420, of which $796,638,947 was in the Treasury and mints, and $1,601,968,473 in circulation. The only important changes now going on in the composition of the currency is in the stock of gold, which is affected by domestic production and consumption, as well as by imports and exports, and in the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, which have been canceled and retired since August, 1893, when redeemed in silver dollars.

Coins and Coinage—Precious Metals.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows the operations of the mints and assay offices during the year, together with statistics of foreign countries relative to the production, coinage, and monetary condition of each.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1895 was $87,482,089.56, of which $25,161,067.28 were original deposits, and $22,821,022.28 were redeposits. The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$44,371,949.83
Mutilated domestic coins	1,188,258.21
Foreign material (consisting of bullion and coin)	16,887,049.81
Old plate and jewelry	3,213,809.43

The value of the silver deposited was $15,714,365.86, of which $15,284,700.35 were original deposits, and $479,665.51 were redeposits. The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$8,804,363.43
Mutilated domestic coin, (silver dollar valuation,) including 451 trade dollars	3,899,352.12
Foreign material (consisting of bullion and coin)	1,780,923.64
Old plate, jewelry, &c	750,061.16

The total amount of silver bullion purchased for subsidiary coinage under the provisions of Section 3,526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States during the year was 287,530.64 fine ounces, costing $190,962.21.

Coinage.

The coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year aggregated 59,611,112 pieces, of the value of $53,715,549.62, as follows:

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	4,035,205	$43,933,475.00
Silver dollars	3,956,011	3,956,011.00
Subsidiary silver	16,532,594	5,113,469.60
Minor coins	35,087,302	712,594.02
Total	59,611,112	$53,715,549.62

In addition to the above, there were coined for the Government of Ecuador, $900,000 in silver twenty-cent pieces.

The silver dollar coinage of $3,956,011 during the fiscal year was from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The seigniorage on the same was $1,275,185.90.

The coinage of dollars from bullion purchased under this act from July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1895, has been $40,043,954, consuming 30,971,495.70 ounces, fine, costing $31,791,472.84, with a seigniorage of $8,252,481.86, and from July 1, 1895, to Nov. 1, 1895, the number of dollars coined from bullion purchased under this act was ninety, consuming 69.90 ounces, fine, costing $63, with a seigniorage of $27.

The total coinage of dollars from bullion purchased under this act to Nov. 1, 1895, has been $40,044,044, consuming 30,971,565.30 ounces, fine, costing $31,791,535.34, with a total seigniorage of $8,252,508.66.

The net profit or seigniorage on the coinage of silver during the seventeen years ended June 30, 1895, including the balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, aggregates $76,643,333.

Gold bars were manufactured by the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year to the value of $43,153,370.81, and silver bars to the value of $19,341,545.28.

The average London price of silver bullion during the fiscal year 1895 was 29.01d., equivalent to $0.63798; the New-York price was $0.64213. The highest price reached was $0.68077, on April 17, 1895, and the lowest, $0.59824, on Dec. 29, 1894.

At the average price of silver bullion during the fiscal year the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 32.5, and the bullion value of a United States silver dollar was $0.49168. The number of grains of pure silver purchasable with a United States silver dollar was 754.65, equivalent to 1.572 ounces, fine.

The amount expended for the support of the mint service during the fiscal year 1895 was $992,066.15, as against $1,068,612.19 for the previous year. The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year were $2,088,363.73, and the total expenditures $1,185,435.94, showing a net amount of earnings from all sources of $902,927.79.

The net gold exports for the fiscal year were $30,117,876, as against $4,172,625 for the previous year. The net silver exports were $27,631,789, as against $31,041,359 for the previous year.

The value of gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was approximately, $21,541,652, of which $10,658,604 was gold, and $10,883,048 silver. The amount of new bullion thus consumed was, gold $6,430,073; silver, $8,579,472.

The total estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was, gold, $636,256,023; silver, $624,731,483; a total of $1,260,987,506.

Product of Gold and Silver.

The estimated production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was as follows:

Metal.	Fine Ounces.	Com. Value.	Coining Value.
Gold	1,910,813	$39,500,000	$39,500,000
Silver	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000

The estimated production of gold and silver in the world was, gold, $180,626,100; silver, $216,892,200; a total of $397,518,300.

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as the information has been received for the calendar year 1894, was, gold, $227,921,032, and silver, $113,095,788; a total coinage of $341,016,820.

The total estimated metallic stock in the world on Jan. 1, 1895, was: Gold, $4,086,800,000; full legal tender silver, $3,439,300,000; limited tender silver, $631,200,000; a total silver stock of $4,070,500,000; and uncovered paper, $2,469,900,000; a grand total of $10,627,200,000.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, nine Sub-Treasury officers, and 165 National bank depositaries. The number of such depositaries on Nov. 1, 1895, was 160, and the amount of public moneys held by them on that date, including those to the credit of the Treasurer's general account and United States disbursing officers, was $14,256,694.80—an increase since Nov. 1, 1894, in the number of depositaries of five, and a decrease in amount of holdings of $659,010.50.

Loans and Currency.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, was increased $112,318,700 during the twelve months ended Nov. 1, 1895. There were issued and sold under the public notice of Nov. 13, 1894, $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1894, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from that date. There were also issued and delivered to the parties to a contract executed Feb. 8, 1895, in payment for 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin, 4 per cent. bonds of the United States dated Feb. 1, 1895, and redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from that date, amounting to $62,315,400. The particulars of these transactions have been reported to Congress. The 4 per cent. loan of 1907 was increased in the sum of $3,300, issued in settlement of interest on refunding certificates of the act of Feb. 26, 1879.

During the same period $2,362,000 of the 6 per cent bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, known as currency 6s, have matured and ceased to bear interest. Of this amount, $2,360,000 have been presented for payment and redeemed.

The following table shows the changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, during the twelve months ended Nov. 1, 1895. It is estimated that the population of the United States on that date was 70,378,000, and upon this basis the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $22.72. The estimated population and per capita supply Nov. 1, 1894, were 68,887,000 and $24.27, respectively.

MONEY OUTSIDE THE TREASURY.

	Nov. 1, 1894.	Nov. 1, 1895.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	$500,181,380	$475,181,593	$24,999,787	.....
Standard silver dollars	56,443,670	58,354,092	.....	$1,910,422
Subsidiary silver	60,242,999	63,832,759	.....	3,589,760
Gold certificates	64,252,069	50,417,659	13,834,410	.....
Silver certificates	331,143,301	333,456,236	.....	2,312,935
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	122,715,396	114,526,669	8,188,727	.....
United States notes	230,474,705	238,866,280	41,488,425	.....
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	54,045,000	56,740,000	.....	2,695,000
National bank notes	202,594,902	207,364,028	.....	4,769,126
Total	$1,672,093,422	$1,598,859,316	$88,511,349	$15,277,243
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	$73,234,106

National Banks.

The report of the Controller of the Currency shows in detail the operations of the bureau during the year ended Oct. 31, 1895, with respect to the organization, condition, and management of all active and failed National banks, and banks, banking companies, and savings institutions organized under the laws of the several States and Territories.

Since the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, the total number of National banks organized has been 5,023, making an average for each year of 152. This number there were in active operation on Oct. 31, 1895, 3,715, having an authorized capital stock of $664,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, or an average capital for each bank of $178,772, the number of shares to each, 2,136, and the number of shareholders 77.

During the year there were 43 banks organized, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,800,000. Of these, 28, with a capital stock of $2,530,000, are located in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock of $2,360,000, in the South and Southwest.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding Oct. 31, 1895, was $213,857,630, of which amount $190,180,941 was secured by United States bonds and $23,706,689 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The net increase in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was $10,779,597, and the gross increase in the total circulation was $8,322,540.

The total resources of the National banks on the date of their last report of condition, Sept. 28, 1895, was $3,423,629,343.63, of which $2,059,408,402.27 represented loans and discounts, and $356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank. Of their liabilities, $1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, $386,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and $182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds.

The corporate existence of 71 banks, with a capital stock of $10,062,000 and total circulation of $3,226,275, has been extended during the year.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 4, with a capital stock of $300,000 and circulation amounting to $123,700.

The number of banks which went into voluntary liquidation during the year was 51, with a capital stock of $6,093,100, and circulation amounting to $1,152,000.

Receivers were appointed for 36 banks during the year, of which number two were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation and nine closed their doors in 1893, and subsequently resumed business, but were finally compelled to go into insolvency because of continued business depression and the slow character of their assets.

During the year 1894 there were paid $5,124,577.94 to creditors of failed banks, and during the year just closed $8,380,552.65.

The number of active banks, as compared with the number in operation during the year 1894, decreased 41 1895, with a corresponding decrease in capital stock of $6,438,120. The number organized during the year is 7 less than in 1894, and the number going into voluntary liquidation 28 less. There has been an increase of 15 in the number of receivers appointed, and an increase of 30 in the extensions of corporate existence granted. The loss through expiration of charters decreased 2, and the number organized to succeed expiring associations decreased 4.

Abstracts of the reports of condition made by the banks during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 are given for the purpose of comparison. Those of 1893 are given as showing the extreme conditions of the year of greatest financial depression and banking loss.

The number of banks incorporated under the laws of the various States for the year ended June 30, 1895, was 5,068, and the number from which reports were received is 5,033. Abstracts of these reports, properly tabulated and classified, are given in the appendix to the report. In addition to the above, reports were received from 1,070 private banks and bankers, and from 5,033 State and savings banks and loan and trust companies, being an increase of 365 over 1894.

The report also shows, as far as the information was obtainable, the number of banks other than National which failed during the year, with the amount of their assets and liabilities.

The Controller's Recommendations.

With a view to affording a knowledge of the different methods employed to facilitate commercial exchanges and sustain a banknote circulation, the report shows briefly the various systems of banking in operation in foreign countries and in the States and Territories comprising the Union.

The Controller makes the following recommendations:

First. That the Controller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered in proper cases to remove officers and Directors of National banks for violations of law and mismanagement, first according them a hearing on charges preferred.

Second. That the loans of any bank to its executive officers and employes be restricted and made only upon the approval of the Board of Directors, a record thereof being properly kept.

Third. That the Assistant Cashier, in the absence of the Cashier, be authorized to sign the circulating notes of the bank and reports of condition.

Fourth. That some class of public officers be empowered to administer the general oaths required by the National Bank act.

Fifth. That Bank Examiners be required to take an oath of office and execute a bond before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Sixth. That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the Controller, the Directors of National banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of such banks and submit to the Controller a report thereon, upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose.

Seventh. That the Controller be authorized to issue to National banking associations circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them to secure such notes.

Eighth. That the semi-annual duty on the circulating notes of National banks be reduced so as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

In support of these recommendations the Controller states his reasons why they should be enacted into law.

Foreign Commerce.

The essential features of the trade returns of the United States for the fiscal year 1895 are given in the following table, prepared in the Bureau of Statistics of this department:

IMPORTS.

Merchandise:	1894.	1895.	Decrease.
Dutiable	$275,190,086	$368,736,170	*$93,587,684
Free	379,795,536	363,233,795	16,561,741
Total	$654,994,622	$731,969,965	*$76,975,843
Per cent. dutiable	45.1	50.4	.....
Gold	$72,449,119	$36,384,760	$36,064,359
Silver	13,286,552	20,211,179	*6,924,627

EXPORTS.

Merchandise:			
Domestic	$869,204,937	$793,392,599	$75,812,338
Foreign	22,935,635	14,145,566	8,790,069
Total	$892,140,572	$807,538,165	$84,602,407
Gold	76,978,061	66,468,481	10,509,580
Silver	50,451,265	47,295,286	3,155,579
Imp's for consumption	836,614,420	731,162,091	*94

of the law of Feb. 15, 1893. The abstracts have contained weekly mortality reports from 120 cities and towns of the United States, monthly reports of cities, and monthly reports of the several States. Tables showing the prevalence of smallpox in the United States and of yellow fever and cholera throughout the world have been published from week to week for the information of sanitary officers. A statistical table showing the yearly mortality in 190 cities and towns in the United States and the death rate computed on both the population of the United States census of 1890 and on the estimated population for the calendar year 1894 was prepared in this division and published in the Abstract. The Abstracts also contain reports from the Commissioners of Immigration at the several ports of entry, showing the arrival of immigrants and weekly and monthly mortality reports of foreign cities received from the United States Consuls, as well as general reports of sanitary importance from the same officers abroad. The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary, has taken measures to obtain information relative to the water supply, and the disposal of the sewage and garbage of the cities and towns of the United States. As the matter of pollution of streams and the purity of water supply of cities is one of growing importance, and is now engaging the attention of sanitarians of the United States, it is hoped that the inquiry referred to will be of value in furnishing, in condensed form, a statement showing the source, storage, purification, and distribution of water supply, and the manner of sewage and garbage disposal as at present existing in our cities.

Blood Serum Therapy.

During the first part of the year the laboratory work was continued on the same lines as in the previous year. On the return of the officer in charge from Europe, the plans for a broader field of investigation were immediately instituted.

Preparation was made, as early as Nov. 1, 1894, for commencing the immunization of horses for the diphtheria antitoxine. This was successfully accomplished by the end of January, when a considerable quantity of antitoxine of a fair strength was furnished to the several marine hospitals. At the same time, at the request of the District Health Officer, several horses were placed under the process of immunization for diphtheria antitoxine for use of the District of Columbia, and since April 1 the antitoxine has been supplied.

Owing to the importance of the blood serum therapy, steps were taken early in December to institute an inquiry into the cause, nature, and treatment of pneumonia. This has been continued to the present time, with results which, while not final, are highly satisfactory. It is hoped that soon an antitoxine of sufficient strength may be produced for the treatment of this malady.

Early in January an inquiry was undertaken concerning the nature of vaccinia and variola, and, taking advantage of the prevalence of variola in the District, the serum therapy was put to test, six cases being treated by this method, with apparently favorable results. At the same time experiments were made upon susceptible animals, which were confirmatory. This treatment was tried on a much larger scale in a smallpox camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, with negative results. The subject is still under investigation in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, appropriating $900 for this specific work of the laboratory.

Considerable work has been done for the health officer for the District—the preparation of diphtheria antitoxine, the examination of cultures in cases of suspected diphtheria, and the preparation and distribution of culture media. The water supply of Washington has also been the subject of careful bacteriological study.

Disinfection as applied to the mails, books, &c., is another subject under investigation.

Early in January a school of instruction for State and local health officers was established, with a view to familiarizing the officials who might present themselves with the most important measures for controlling infectious diseases, particularly diphtheria. Seven representatives of State and local boards of health availed themselves of this ourse. A similar but more extended course was given to officers of the service.

The report of the Surgeon General contains also a succinct account of the prevalence of each of the three great epidemic diseases—cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever, and a review of the latest sanitary measures and scientific investigations for their prevention and suppression. Special attention is called to tables prepared, showing the years in which yellow fever has visited seaboard cities of the United States, and the excessive number of years in which this infection was traceable to the Island of Cuba and the port of Habana. The table shows that since 1802 our shores have been affected with yellow fever in periods of twenty-six years. The source of infection is positively known with regard to sixteen of these twenty-six years, and of the sixteen visitations of yellow fever fourteen have been traced indefinitely to Habana. He shows also, that many of the wharves on the Habana side of the harbor of Habana are constantly infected with yellow fever, and imperil the lives of the crews of American vessels that are obliged to make fast to them for loading and unloading. It is known that the conditions favoring the development of yellow fever in this neighboring port have not been improved, but for reasons stated, have become yearly more pronounced, and that they are of such a nature that they could not be greatly ameliorated, if not removed altogether.

National Quarantine Law.

During the year, as a result of the inspection of local quarantines under the law of Feb. 15, 1893, the right of disinfection and granting free pratique to infected vessels was taken from one southern quarantine because of faulty administration and the danger resulting therefrom. Acquiescence in the assumption of Federal control was readily granted in two other States, namely, in Texas, on the border, (Eagle Pass,) previously noted, and in the State of North Carolina, where the Marine Hospital Bureau now exercises absolute quarantine control over the Pacific coast, the Gulf coast east of Louisiana to Mobile Bay, in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. It materially assists by the operation of its quarantine stations the service of the States of Florida and South Carolina, and, as previously stated, exercises a general supervision over all State and local quarantines.

The Surgeon General states that there is a growing sentiment in the several sections of the United States for the undivided control of all the quarantine service by the National Government, and urges that the General Government should establish a strictly National quarantine, and he recommends that appropriation be made for the establishment of such quarantines as may be deemed to be necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury and for the purpose of carrying into effect Section 8 of the quarantine act of Feb. 15, 1893.

He calls attention to the necessity of an amendment to the present quarantine law providing for the quarantine inspection and sanitation of small vessels sailing from Cuba without a bill of health, and coming within the waters of the collection districts of the United States. These vessels do not enter or seek to enter any port of the United States, and therefore are not amenable to the quarantine law. They are, however, a source of danger, inasmuch as they are known to communicate with the shore, and, while ostensibly engaged in the pursuit of fishing, engage also in smuggling. The crews of these small vessels are frequently recruited in Havana from recently arrived immigrants from Spain, and, being unacclimated, are liable themselves to be attacked with yellow fever and to convey the same, though illegal traffic, to the Florida coast. An amendment to Section 2 of the act of Feb. 15, 1893, covering this subject will be submitted.

Navigation Laws.

The navigation laws of the United States are in a condition highly discreditable to the intelligence of the Nation. In many instances they consist of statutes copied in the last century from current British laws at a time when the recently achieved independence of this country made it necessary to hastily adopt large schemes of legislation for the Government of the United States. While all other nations long ago abandoned these laws, we have tenaciously clung to them at the expense of our maritime rank and without benefiting our shipbuilders. This is notably true of the law denying American registry in the foreign trade to any but home-built vessels. I renew last year's recommendation for the repeal of that law. The Commissioner of Navigation recommends the repeal or modification of many of these laws, in order to bring them into accord with modern requirements, and I concur in these recommendations. The initial voyages of the St. Louis and the St. Paul, the largest ships ever constructed in the New World, and excelled in size by only two anywhere afloat, are a promise of the restoration of our maritime rank, which can be made good only by the repeal of restrictive legislation. I concur in the recommendation for the abandonment of the policy of reciprocal exemptions from tonnage tax by which the United States surrenders annually to foreign vessels an income of $100,000 in return for a benefit worth less than $10,000 annually to American vessels. In the nine years of its operation it has cost the United States much over half a million of dollars beyond any benefits American vessels have received from it. The laws defining the Government's guardianship over American seamen need improvement, and will have more thorough enforcement.

I renew the recommendation of my last report that the several marine bureaus of the Treasury Department be assembled under the direct supervision of one Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and to carry out the recommendation I request that Congress provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed that such reforms in the administration of the department will result from favorable action upon this recommendation that the creation of the new office will very considerably reduce expenditures. The proposed concentration of marine bureaus would secure substantially all the advantages which have been suggested as reasons for the creation of a new Department of Commerce or a National Marine Board, and is open to none of the manifest and conclusive objections to those two projects.

Life-Saving Service.

The record of the operations of the Life-Saving Service during the last year as shown by the report of the General Superintendent is one of the best the service has produced. The number of disasters within the province of the service was considerably larger than ever before, but in only one previous year has the loss of life been smaller in proportion to the number of persons exposed, while in that year the loss of property was greater in proportion to the amount imperiled. So, also, in one year only has the loss of property been relatively smaller, while in the same year the loss of life was relatively greater.

The average annual loss of life since the general extension of the service on the sea and lake coasts in 1877 has been 1 out of every 107 persons on board the vessels involved in disaster, and the average loss of property 22 per cent. of the amount involved. During the last year the loss of life was only 1 out of every 224 persons exposed, and the loss of property but 14 per cent. of the amount involved.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of the operations of the service during the year was 483. There were on board these vessels 5,402 persons, of whom 5,382 were saved, and 20 lost. The estimated value of the vessels involved was $8,001,275, and that of their cargoes, $2,645,990, making a total of property imperiled $10,647,235. Of this amount $9,145,085 was saved and $1,502,150 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 73.

In addition to the foregoing there were, during the year, 192 casualties to small craft, such as small yachts, sailboats, rowboats, &c., on board of which there were 421 persons, 415 of whom were saved and 6 lost. The property involved in these instances is estimated at $77,940, of which $75,180 was saved and $2,760 lost. The results of all the disasters within the scope of the service aggregate, therefore, as follows:

Total number of disasters	675
Total value of property involved	$10,725,175
Total value of property saved	9,220,265
Total value of property lost	1,504,910
Total number of persons involved	5,823
Total number of lives lost	26
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	803
Total number of days' succor afforded	2,232
Number of vessels totally lost	73

Besides the number of persons saved from vessels of all kinds, there were 110 others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, &c., the most of whom would have perished without the aid of the life-saving crew.

The crews saved and assisted to save, during the year, 379 vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $5,561,665, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 181 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 249 vessels. How many disasters, with necessarily attendant loss of lives and property, were averted by these warnings, of course, cannot be definitely determined, but from the detailed accounts received of the circumstances in each instance it is evident that they must have been numerous.

The establishment embraced at the close of the year 251 stations, 184 being on the Atlantic, 53 on the lakes, 13 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $1,845,324.40.

The uniform rate of $1,600 per annum, appropriated by the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the current fisca year, as compensation for the Superintendents of life-saving districts, is not deemed adequate to the service performed in any of the districts, except the Seventh. These officers are charged with duties of great importance and responsibility, and are required to furnish bonds ranging from $10,000 to $50,000. A salary of $1,800 per annum, which was paid to the Superintendents of eight of the twelve districts prior to the present fiscal year, would be no more than fair compensation to any of them, except in the Seventh District, where all but two of the stations are houses of refuge, without crews, and where the duties are consequently less important than in the other districts, and it is recommended that, with this exception, the salaries be fixed at that rate.

By the act of July 22, 1892, the compensation of all surfmen was fixed at $65 per month, although previously they had been, by many as insufficient, was gratefully accepted, and enabled the service to secure the best qualified men for its crews, but the act of Aug. 3, 1894, extending the period of active service upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to embrace the months of May and August contained a provision by which all surfmen serving more than eight months were to receive but $60 per month, while those who served for a period of eight months or less were to receive $65 per month. Subsequently, by the act of March 2, 1895, the rate of $65 was extended to men serving eight and a half months. The effect is that the surfmen employed on the great lakes, whose term of active service is from the opening to the close of navigation, (which rarely, if ever, exceeds eight and a half months,) and one man in each of 154 crews on the Atlantic coast, employed as an extra man from Dec. 1 to May 1, receive $65 per month, while all the surfmen upon the Pacific coast, with the exception of the extra man mentioned, and all on the Pacific coast, receive but $60 per month, thus making a discrimination in favor of the lakes as against the ocean coasts, and also a discrimination in each of the 154 stations on the ocean coast in favor of one man against all the rest of the crew.

A keen sense of the injustice of these inequalities is felt by the main body of the surfmen upon both the ocean coasts, and the lakes, and especially on the lakes, a portion of the Atlantic coast, where the extra man is employed, by the fact that he is at liberty to accept employment and engage in business during the service of the year when the services of men expert in surfing, boating, and fishing are in greatest demand and command much better wages than have ever been paid in the Life Saving Service, and yet he receives a higher rate of pay in the service during the season in which there is little or no opportunity for employment elsewhere.

The rate of $65 established by the act of July 22, 1892, appears to be no more than just and reasonable, considering the dangers and hardships of the duties performed and the fact that the surfmen have to provide and subsist themselves and provide themselves with uniforms. The removal of the present inequalities by the restoration of a uniform rate would dispel the prevalent discontent, put an end to the efforts now frequently made by the best surfmen to secure the shorter period of service, promote harmony among the men, and result in substantial advantage to the service.

Seal and Salmon Fisheries.

The work of patrolling the award area in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea was undertaken this year by the Treasury Department through the Revenue Cutter Service. The fleet consisted of five vessels, the Rush, Bear, Corwin, Perry, and Grant; and they were assisted incidentally by the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross. This fleet was commanded by Capt. C. L. Hooper of the Rush, and the work, which was most efficiently performed, reflects great credit upon that officer and the officers and men of the vessels under his command.

Between the months of May and September, the five revenue cutters boarded and carefully searched 328 vessels in the award area, as compared with a total of 138 vessels boarded in the season of 1894 by eleven vessels, comprising the patrolling fleet for that season. The total expense of maintaining the fleet this season, including necessary repairs, but excluding compensation of officers, pay of crews, and rations, was $65,158,86, as compared with $198,554.49 for 1894.

Three British sealing vessels were seized during the season—the Shelby, in the North Pacific Ocean, on May 11, and the Beatrice and E. B. Marvin, on Aug. 20 and Sept. 2, respectively, in Bering Sea. Libels were duly instituted by the British Government in the court at Victoria, and the Shelby was condemned, but the Beatrice and E. B. Marvin were released by the court, the latter without costs.

One American sealing vessel, the Louis Olsen, was seized Sept. 3, in Bering Sea, for killing seals inside the sixty-mile zone. She was duly libeled at Astoria, Oregon, and the department is in receipt of information that she has been condemned by the court. Four other American vessels, the Winchester, Bowhead, Sofie Sutherland, and Kate and Anne were seized on arrival in port by the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, their log entries having disclosed that they had taken seals within the award area during the open season without the special license required by law. These vessels cleared for the Japan sealing grounds, outside of the award area, and did not take out a license. Libels have been instituted and the cases are still pending in the courts.

The searches conducted by the United States officers were most thorough; every sealskin was examined carefully, and the whole vessel searched in the most careful manner, and some of the sealing vessels were examined and searched as many as six or seven times.

The total number of sealing vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing during the season was 97, of which 62 were British Canadian and 35 American. Of these vessels, 81 were employed in the award area, of which 49 were British and 32 American. Last season only 62 were employed in the award area, an increase for this season of 30 per cent.

Notwithstanding the preponderance of British Canadian vessels in the sealing fleet, the British Government furnished only one patrolling vessel, her Majesty's ship Pheasant, to assist in the patrol. This vessel was stationed for the greater part of the time at Sitka and Unalaska, and took little or no part in the patrol other than to receive British vessels seized by our fleet.

Sealing Regulations.

I regret to state that the Government of Great Britain refused to renew the regulations agreed upon for the season of 1894, providing for the sealing up of implements and firearms on board of vessels lawfully in or traversing the award area during the prohibited season. These regulations furnished a conclusive mode of proof that the sealing vessel had not violated the law. For example, a vessel may have been engaged in sealing off the Japan coast, far outside of the Paris award area. On her homeward voyage to the United States or British Columbia, she may have to pass through the award area at a time when fur-seal fishing is there prohibited, (May, June, and July.) Under the regulations of 1894 the Consular officer in Japan, or a naval or customs officer, could seal up the implements of the vessel, noting the fact and the catch of seals on her log at the time. A cruising vessel, finding her implements sealed up and her catch agreeing with the Consul's certificate, in the absence of other evidence of guilt, would not molest the vessel further than to examine carefully to ascertain the truth of the statements in the log.

The use of firearms in fur-seal fishing in Bering Sea is prohibited by the Paris award regulations, and the legislation of the respective Governments, passed to enforce the award. As the award regulations merely prohibit the use of firearms, and do not make their possession illegal, it was agreed by the respective Governments in 1894 that all sealing vessels before entering Bering Sea should have their firearms secured under seal. This provision had worked satisfactorily, as the department supposed, during the season of 1894, but, as above stated, the British Government refused to agree to such an arrangement for the season of 1895, alleging that "it has not in practice worked for the protection of British sealers from interference, as her Majesty's Government had hoped would have been the case."

This refusal leaves the question of the possession and use of firearms by British sealers, as to which it was intended should be by the Paris award and the legislation enacted by the British Government for making it effective. It is to be regretted that the legislation of the respective Governments is not harmonious, that of our Government being much more stringent than that of the British Governmeht.

The act of Congress of April 6, 1894, provides in Section 10 that any vessel found in the award area with any sealing apparatus or implements forbidden then and there to be used shall be presumed to have used the same in violation of the act until it is established to the contrary.

The act of Parliament, known as the Bering Sea Award act, 1894, contains no such provision, although the earlier acts known as the Bering Sea act, 1891, in force during the modus vivendi award, the award of the tribunal, and the Seal Fishery North Pacific act, 1893, each contained a clause similar to Section 10 of our act. While our law thus places the burden of proof, in case of an American vessel found with sealing implements during the prohibited season, upon the owner of the vessel, under the British law, which applies to British-Canadian vessels, the burden of proof remains upon the Government. The regulations as to sealing up of implements agreed upon were expected upon for the season of 1894, furnished to both American and British Canadian vessels a mode of satisfying the searching officer that the law had not been violated. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the British Government declined to renew this agreement for the season of 1895. As a justification of this refusal, our Government was notified that the provisions of the Paris award merely prohibited the use of firearms in fur-seal fishing, except shotguns in the North Pacific during the open season,) and that nowhere is the mere possession of such firearms made an offense, and that a vessel may lawfully carry and use firearms for other than the prohibited purposes.

Catch of the Sealing Fleet for 1895.

The total catch of seals killed and recovered at sea in the award area during the season of 1895 was 56,291, as compared with 61,838, the corrected figures for 1894, a decrease of 5,547. This decrease is caused by the falling off in the Spring catch along the United States and British Columbia coasts. The catch in Bering Sea was 44,169, an increase over that of 1894 of 1,584, or about 40 per cent. The vessels employed in that sea being 59, an increase over 1894 of 22, or 59 per cent. This large increase in the catch in Bering Sea, while the Spring catch notably declined, reveals the great defect in the Paris award regulations in not absolutely prohibiting all sealing in Bering Sea.

The catch on the Pribilof Islands for this season was 15,000 seals, all males. A serious decrease in the number of seals on the island was manifest as compared with last year. A careful count of all the seals on St. George and St. Paul Islands was made during the season, resulting in the enumeration of a little over 200,000 seals. The decrease over last year, as above stated, was very considerable, and since 1891 the seals have decreased over one-half. In 1881 over 100,000 seals were taken on the Pribilof Islands, while not over 10,000 were killed at sea. Since 1881 the North Pacific ocean and Bering Sea, from the shores of Asia to America. In 1895 the catch on the Pribilof Islands had fallen to 15,000, while 44,169 seals were taken around the islands, outside the prohibited zone, by pelagic sealers, and a total of 59,291 were taken at sea by said pelagic sealers in the award area.

The most conclusive evidence of the fatal results on the seal herd of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, where, according to official returns, over 75 per cent. of the American and 56 per cent. of the British-Canadian catch consisted of females, was the finding by our agents on the islands this season of over 28,000 seal pups which had died of starvation, their mothers having been killed at sea by pelagic sealers while in search of food beyond the sixty-mile zone.

Adding these dead pups to the number of seals killed and recovered at sea, and adding to last year's catch the number of pups found on the islands (by similar circumstances, (20,000 by careful estimate,) we have a total of over 81,000 seals killed by pelagic sealers in 1894, and over 84,000 in 1895, the largest number in the history of fur-sealing operations. When it is considered that these separate estimate of seals killed in the water but not recovered would be two or three times the number recovered, some comprehension may be had of the effect of pelagic sealing on the fur-seal herd.

Inefficiency of the Paris Award Regulations.

The experience of the last two seasons, during which fur-seal fishing was conducted under the Paris award regulations, must satisfy the most skeptical that these regulations will not result in protecting the seal herd from undue destruction. While it is undoubtedly true that these regulations, by establishing a closed season during May, June, and July, have somewhat retarded the destruction, yet the official figures of the catch justify the conclusion that under their operation the fur seals of the American herd will be exterminated commercially within a very few years. The failure of these regulations adequately to protect the seal herd is in accordance with the predictions made during the argument before the Paris tribunal by the eminent counsel representing the United States, and by the distinguished arbitrators, Mr. Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, in their able dissenting opinions, in which they insisted strenuously that the only practical regulation would be one prohibiting pelagic sealing north of the thirty-nfty degree north latitude. They objected to the change suggested and finally adopted by the tribunal, making the closed season begin May 1 instead of April 15, as contained in the original draft, stating that such a change would put in peril the existence of this race of animals. Finally, Mr. Justice Harlan, commenting on the draft of the regulations prepared by three members of the tribunal, which were finally adopted, including the amendment above referred to, providing that the closed season should begin May 1 instead of April 15, stated:

"Notwithstanding these defects in the scheme, there is a hope, though not a certainty, that this race may, under the regulations so proposed, escape destruction at the hands of pelagic sealers. For that reason, and in the interest of peace between the two nations, Senator Morgan and myself have determined to give our votes in support of this scheme as the best solution likely to be obtained from the tribunal of the question of regulations."

It should be noted that the figures cited above do not embrace seals taken without the Paris award area, off the Japanese and Russian coasts. The catch off these coasts this season was 39,093, as compared with 79,305 taken during the season of 1894. Reports received indicate that this falling off is due to the effect of excessive catches of previous seasons, and that the Asiatic herd is in danger of extermination to the same, or a greater degree, than our own herd.

The total of all the seals taken at sea in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, from the Asiatic to the American shores during the season of 1895, was 93,326, as compared with 141,143 for the season of 1894.

Matters in Alaska.

I renew my recommendation of last year, that legislation should be enacted by Congress making more stringent the laws for the protection of the salmon fisheries, and providing for certain closed days during which the fishing shall be prohibited. Unless effective legislation is adopted, there is great danger of the extermination of this valuable fishery. The department has carefully investigated this matter, and I reserve for a future report to Congress a more complete statement of the necessity for new legislation.

I also renew my recommendation of last year that the Secretary be empowered to establish additional subports of entry and delivery throughout the Territory of Alaska whenever and wherever, in his judgment, such ports are necessary, and to appoint such additional officers as such increase in ports may demand.

Reports from the Collector of Customs at Sitka indicate that much gold is being taken out by miners in the Birch Creek and Yukon Valley regions. The Deputy Collector at Circle City, which is on the Yukon, about 170 miles from Forty-Mile Creek, estimates that the amount of gold dust and nuggets taken out of the Birch Creek district last Summer will reach $400,000.

The growth of Circle City has been surprising. There are reported to be 125 dwelling houses, three stores, two restaurants, a bakery, barber shop, and an opera house already erected in the town. The town and the surrounding country are reported to be filled with aliens, the land is said to be demoralized by intoxicating liquors and infested with smugglers, and yet there are no proper facilities for enforcing the laws of the United States. During the past season a force of Canadian mounted police has been stationed along the Canadian frontier, and was invested with plenary powers of enforcing the Canadian laws. I earnestly recommend that Congress enact legislation authorizing a force of United States troops to be stationed in this region, with full power, when called upon, to assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order.

Pacific Railroads.

In my annual report for the fiscal year 1893 the attention of Congress was called to the condition of the indebtedness of the United States incurred by the issue of subsidy bonds to the Pacific railway companies, and it was recommended that early consideration be given to the subject with a view to secure the ultimate payment of these bonds by the companies. Nothing has yet been accomplished in this direction, and the affairs of the companies now appear to be approaching a condition which will seriously embarrass the executive officials charged with the general supervision of the matter, and almost certainly result in great loss to the Government unless averted by prompt action on the part of Congress. Since the report referred to was made, bonds for $2,362,000, issued to the Central Pacific, and for $640,000, issued to the Kansas Pacific, have matured and been paid by the United States; and on the 1st day of January, 1896, more bonds will mature, viz.: $1,600,000, issued to the Central Pacific; $1,440,000, issued to the Kansas Pacific, and $640,000, issued to the Union Pacific. On the 1st day of February, 1896, other bonds issued to the Union Pacific, for $4,320,000, will become due. The sinking fund of the Central Pacific, consisting of cash and bonds, amounts to $6,254,536.07, and the sinking fund of the Union Pacific, consisting also of cash and bonds, amounts to $15,346,037.6..

The total amount due and to become due on or before the 1st day of January, 1899, is $64,623,512, exclusive of interest, and it is evident that unless some adjustment is made under the authority of an act of Congress, the payment of this large sum, with accruing interest, must be provided for within the time named. If the property of the companies should unfortunately be forced to sale under foreclosure proceedings before further provision is made by Congress to protect the interests of the Government by increasing its security or otherwise, no public official, with the limited authority now conferred by law, will be able to save any considerable part of this large claim. Congress alone has the power to determine the manner in which this important subject shall be disposed of, and it is hoped that such legislation as it may deem necessary and proper will be enacted at an early day.

Condition of the Treasury and the Currency.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024.06, was $117,584,436.13, and at the close of the year, June 30, 1895, the cash balance, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $100,000,000, was $195,240,153.84, showing an increase of $77,657,717.74. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the year was $42,805,223.18, as against a deficiency of $69,803,260.58 during the fiscal year 1894. The total receipts during the fiscal year 1895 were $15,668,055.86 greater than the receipts during the fiscal year 1894, and the expenditures were $11,329,981.54 less than during the year 1894. The revenue derived from customs during the fiscal year 1895 exceeded that in the Paris award regulations in not absolutely prohibiting all sealing in Bering Sea.

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Condition of the Treasury and the Currency.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $100,000,000, was $195,240,153.84, showing an increase of $77,657,717.74. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the year was $42,805,223.18, as against a deficiency of $69,803,260.58 during the fiscal year 1894. The total receipts during the fiscal year 1895 were $15,668,055.86 greater than the receipts during the fiscal year 1894, and the expenditures were $11,329,981.54 less than during the year 1894. The revenue derived from customs during the fiscal year 1895 exceeded that in 1894 by the sum of $20,340,088.83, but the receipts under the internal revenue laws, and from some other sources, were less than during the previous year, so that the net increase of revenue was $15,668,055.86, as above stated.

If the income tax provision contained in the act of Aug. 28, 1894, had been sustained by the courts, it is believed that the deficiency for the year would not have exceeded the amount estimated in my last annual report. In that report the opinion was expressed that the laws then in force would not only yield an ample revenue during the fiscal year 1896, but that there would be a surplus of nearly $29,000,000. This opinion was based upon the supposition, which then seemed to be well founded, that all the sources of revenue provided in the act of Aug. 28, 1894, would be available, and that, owing to the higher rate of taxation imposed upon distilled spirits and some other articles, the receipts under the internal revenue laws would be very considerably increased; but the decision of the Supreme Court, holding the income-tax provisions of the act to be unconstitutional, and the fact that the receipts from internal revenue did not increase as anticipated, but actually fell off $3,689,920.76 during the fiscal year 1895, as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the higher rate imposed on spirits and other articles, have greatly altered the situation, and I am now of the opinion that there will be a deficiency of about $17,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

Redemption of Treasury Notes.

The total excess of expenditures over receipts from July 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1895, was $130,221,023; and of this sum $22,462,209.38 was paid out of the balance on hand at this date, in excess of $100,000,000, and the remainder has been supplied by the use of United States notes and Treasury notes presented for redemption, and thus received into the Treasury in exchange for gold coin. The act of May 31, 1878, provided that when any United States note "may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation," and the act of July 14, 1890, provided that the Treasury notes, when redeemed, may be reissued, but that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

It is clear that when any of these notes have been redeemed they do not constitute a part of the reserve fund, but become a part of the general cash assets of the Treasury, to be used in the same manner as other money belonging to the Government. Whenever they could, by exchanges, be presented to procure gold for the replenishment of the reserve, they have been so applied, but, when this could not be done, they have been treated as available funds in the Treasury and reissued in payment of public expenses. None of my predecessors in office have ever made any distinction between the notes received in payment of the ordinary revenue and notes presented by the holders and redeemed in coin, but such notes have been used indiscriminately as the exigencies of the public service required.

Secretary Sherman discussed this question in his annual report for 1877, before the passage of the act of May 31, 1878, and, among other things, he said: "A note redeemed with coin is in the Treasury and subject to the same law as if received for taxes, or as a banknote redeemed by the corporation issuing it. The authority to reissue it does not depend upon the mode in which it is returned to the Treasury." He was discussing the question whether the notes which might be redeemed after the 1st day of January, 1879, under the resumption act, could be lawfully reissued, and he held that they could; but he stated that this construction of the law was controverted, and insisted that the question should be settled by a distinct provision of law. The result was that Congress passed the act of May 31, 1878, making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes. Since the passage of that act, the right and duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the old legal-tender notes, no matter how received into the Treasury, provided they belong to the United States, has never been questioned in any quarter, and, as to the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act, they must be reissued when redeemed in gold, or, if canceled, standard silver dollars must be issued in their place; for, if this were not done, there would be a smaller amount of such notes outstanding than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom and held in the Treasury, and this condition is expressly prohibited by the statute under which the notes were issued. Whether these notes are reissued or destroyed, and standard silver dollars substituted for them, the practical result is the same, for in both cases the Secretary would be using notes redeemed in gold for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government; in one case, by paying out the notes themselves, and in the other by drawing silver from a reserve fund on account of their cancellation, and then paying out the silver.

The cash balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1895, was $177,406,386.62, being $98,072,420.30 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and $77,406,386.62 in excess

character of the injury that would be inflicted by such an experiment forbids its favorable consideration, even for a moment, in the present condition of our affairs.

This condition is unlike that existing in any other country, or that ever before existed in this country, and, as already shown, is the result of a long-continued policy at variance not only with the teachings of experience, but with the financial law of the world. Remedies which might have been more or less effective under other circumstances cannot be in the least degree effective now, and it would be futile and dangerous at this time to attempt a correction of our financial disorders otherwise than by a total removal of their causes. Long adherence to a false system has to a great extent undermined our national credit, so far as it is related to the maintenance of a sound currency, and it must be reconstructed, not merely propped up by frail and temporary supports. It required many years to produce this result, but after it has been produced it would be idle to expect a return to a sound condition with all the causes of our financial distress still in existence and in more active operation than ever before.

No surplus revenue, however large, could extricate us from our present difficulties, or give assurance of safety in the future, unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the Government from the obligation to furnish the gold when demanded, to be used in making the payments, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and Treasury notes are kept in circulation, and are redeemable in gold by the Government itself on presentation. To pay out gold with one hand and receive it back with the other would be a useless expenditure of time and labor, and yet this is just what would be done if gold should be exacted in payment of customs or other public dues while the legal-tender notes are outstanding; but, if shall be said that even with these notes outstanding more gold would be paid in than would be taken out—which is not at all probable under existing conditions—and that, consequently, redeemed paper might be permanently hoarded in the Treasury, the answer is that, for obvious reasons, it would be impossible to keep more than a limited amount of that currency in the Treasury and at the same time defray the expenses of the Government.

Shown at the New-York Sub-Treasury.

At the New-York Sub-Treasury alone, during the fiscal year 1895, the total receipts amounted to $991,304,725, and the payments on various accounts, including transfers of funds, redemptions, &c., amounted to $954,853,700. Of the receipts, $503,471,021 consisted of United States notes, $80,939,493 of Treasury notes of 1890, and $174,214,440 of silver certificates, from which it will be seen that the whole amount of the United States notes outstanding was more than redeemed in the Treasury notes and silver certificates passed through that office in a single year. Of the $503,471,021 received in United States notes, the sum of $165,194,851 was on account of customs and special customs deposits, and of the $80,939,493 received in Treasury notes, the sum of $24,690,522 was on the same accounts, while the silver certificates received on these accounts amounted to $85,279,856. Owing to their great bulk and weight, silver dollars cannot be used to any considerable extent in large transactions, and, consequently, only $238,159 were received in those coins on both accounts during the entire year, and these were received in small transactions, or in making change. Silver certificates are not a legal tender, except in payments to the United States, or, in other words, the Government is compelled to receive them when offered in payment of public dues, but cannot compel any of its creditors to receive them; and National bank notes are not receivable at all for customs under the law.

As gold coin and gold certificates are no longer being paid to the Government, all our customs must be collected in United States notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates, or silver dollars and the latter cannot be used for the reason that the expense of transferring them in large amounts from place to place would exceed the profits ordinarily made in business transactions. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts must be apparent at a glance. Owing to the peculiar character of our currency the ability of the Treasury to hoard United States and Treasury notes is limited to a certain amount—which cannot be definitely determined in advance—and if it should, after that amount has been reached, refuse to pay out these notes in making disbursements at the places where our customs are collected, the immediate result would be that nearly all payments to the Government would be made in silver certificates, which it is bound to take, but can compel no one else to take. There would be a stream of these non-legal-tender certificates constantly flowing into the Treasury, and it would receive scarcely any more United States notes or Treasury notes as parts of the surplus revenue, but would soon be compelled to pay out those already accumulated, or pay gold, or break down in its operations at the Sub-Treasuries.

This result has been avoided heretofore only by paying out these notes from the Treasury from time to time, whenever the character of currency coming in indicated that the point of danger was about to be reached, and it will be necessary to pursue the same policy hereafter as long as the legal-tender notes are in existence. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the department to protect the Treasury against excessive receipts of these certificates, it has frequently happened that they constituted more than 90 per cent. of all the payments of customs dues at New-York where more than two-thirds of the total collections are made; but if the United States legal-tender paper should be retired and a proper currency system adopted, gold, and gold certificates, and the bank notes redeemable in gold, will take their place in the circulation, and the Government will have no further trouble in regard to the kind of money used in either its receipts or payments.

Some Suggestions Considered.

But even if this difficulty could be obviated, an attempt to impose taxation upon our people sufficient in amount to enable the Treasury to take up and permanently hoard all the legal-tender paper, now amounting to about $485,000,000, would be the most remarkable financial experiment of modern times, while an attempt to secure by taxation within any reasonable period a sum sufficient for their redemption and cancellation as they may be received into the Treasury, although not quite so impracticable as the other, would just as certainly fail to accomplish the object intended. It would be impossible for the Treasury to hold for any considerable time a surplus of $485,000,000, or anything near that sum, in opposition to the popular demand that would be persistently made for its distribution by appropriations for pretended public purposes or by deposits in the banks to be used for speculative loans to the people. Our own experience upon this subject ought to convince us of the futility of such a scheme. The Government has never been permitted to hold a large surplus without continuous agitation for its reduction, and it is not reasonable to suppose that it will ever be allowed to do so. The existence of a large sum in the Public Treasury, not needed for the public service, at once develops two powerful opposition forces—the corporate one demanding an immediate reduction of taxation and the other demanding an immediate distribution of the money on hand. One, and perhaps both, will certainly succeed, and the surplus will vanish long before the purpose for which it was collected has been accomplished. The distribution of public money among the States more than half a century ago, and the large deposits in banks and purchase of unmatured bonds within the last decade, are familiar examples of the almost inevitable effects of attempts to hold a surplus in the Treasury.

Nor will the people be much, if any, less restless under a policy of high taxation to raise money for the retirement and cancellation of the notes as received, even if such a policy could be successfully inaugurated. It is scarcely possible that a surplus exceeding $100,000,000 could be collected during any one year in excess of the amount required to defray public expenses, under any practicable system of taxation that could be devised, and even that sum could not be raised without severe injury to our industries, nor without unjust discriminations among them which would at once engender a strong spirit of opposition in all parts of the country. At this rate it would take nearly five years to retire the notes, and it may be safely asserted that no such system of taxation as this plan of retirement would require could be maintained for even half that time; it would be swept away by the first popular assault made upon it, and the attempt to retire and cancel the legal-tender notes would fail again, as it has twice heretofore.

The opinion seems to prevail to some extent that the mere possession of a surplus in the Treasury would prevent withdrawals of gold, and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, but this view of the subject is founded, in my judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals. What those causes were I have already undertaken to show, and, unless I am wholly mistaken, they have very little, if any, relation to the amount of money held by the Government, or to the amount of money the Government has the ability to raise by taxation or otherwise, but they relate primarily and almost exclusively to the character of money that it might be able to supply and keep in circulation. In other words, it was apprehension as to the kind of money to be used, and not as to the amount of money on hand, that brought our securities back from abroad for sale, caused foreign investors to withdraw their capital, and foreign creditors to collect their debts, and compelled our own people to suspend or contract their business operations, and thus diminish the incomes of employers and greatly reduce, or entirely stop, the wages of labor.

Large withdrawals have been made during the last three years simply because gold was wanted, and the desire to secure gold was due to a growing distrust of the other kinds of currency in circulation, and not at all to any apprehension that the Government would not be able to discharge all its obligations in some kind of paper or coin. When the receipts for customs consisted very largely of gold, as was the case prior to July 1, 1892, before the results of our defective currency system had been fully developed, a surplus revenue enabled the Treasury to pay out gold without disturbing the reserve; and, besides, there was at that time no great demand for gold by the presentation of notes for redemption, and there would, therefore, have been no difficulty in maintaining the reserve, even if there had been no surplus in the Treasury; but the conditions have entirely changed, and an entirely different policy is demanded to meet the situation now existing. With or without a surplus revenue, the Government can now procure gold only by negotiating loans or by making purchases under the statute, and this state of affairs, which is the natural result of causes still operative, is almost certain to continue until the causes themselves are removed.

Only One Way to Protect the Treasury.

It may be that a surplus in the Treasury would have a tendency with some of our own people to strengthen confidence in the general situation, but it would afford the Government no additional means of procuring gold, nor would it have any beneficial effect upon our credit in other countries, because the attention of their people is directed solely to the character of our currency system, and whether we have much or little money in the vaults of the Treasury is a matter of no possible concern to them. Reluctant as we may be to recognize the fact, our own persistence in an unwise policy has at last forced us into a situation which enables the holders of our securities and other creditors abroad to demand and take our gold whenever they choose, and the unsatisfactory state of our currency makes their demands more numerous and much larger in amount than they would otherwise be.

There is but one safe and effectual way to protect our Treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged, with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles and give assurance of permanent protection against their recurrence in the future.

This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the decretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and Treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper contraction of the circulation, because if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended, and gold would be procured by selling the securities abroad.

In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal-tender notes, the National banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum. When the National banking system was established the bonds of the United States were selling below par in the market, and there was, consequently, a sufficient reason for limiting the amount of the circulating notes authorized to be issued to 90 per cent. of the face value of the securities deposited, but this reason has long since ceased to exist, and the limitation should be removed. The only object to be accomplished by requiring a deposit of bonds is the certain security of the notes issued by the banks, and, under existing conditions, that is just as completely assured when the amount of the issue equals the face value of the bonds as when it is limited to a percentage.

National Bank Supervision.

Until 1883 there was a tax upon the capital and deposits of National banks, as well as a tax on their circulation, and from all these sources the Government has received the sum of $146,902,962. From the tax on circulation alone the receipts have amounted to $78,107,006, while the total estimated expenses of supervision, including salaries of officials, have been $15,036,976. The average annual cost of supervision has been $473,848, while a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the average annual circulation would have yielded $680,294. The gain to the Government on account of National banknotes lost or, destroyed, and which are, consequently, never presented for redemption, is estimated to be two-fifths of 1 per cent. upon the total amount issued, and has, according to this estimate, amounted to the sum of $2,895,718. From this statement it appears that we can well afford to relieve the people of this tax, which, although advanced in the first instance by the banks, must, like all other charges upon the means of production or upon consumption, be paid in the end by the masses who use the taxed article. In this case the tax is returned to the banks in the form of a higher rate of interest on loans than would otherwise be exacted, and is then shifted from one to another through the successive stages of trade and production until it falls at last upon the consumers of products.

As a part of the plan for the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes, the Treasury should be relieved from responsibility for the redemption of National bank notes, except worn, mutilated, and defaced notes, and the notes of failed banks, and each association should be required to redeem its circulation at its own office, and at agencies to be designated by the Controller of the Currency, as was the case prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874; or, if this is not considered expedient and the present system of current redemption by the Treasury is continued, the Secretary should have the power, after a future date, to be fixed in the law, to require the banks to keep their 5 per cent. redemption fund in gold coin, and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds whenever circulation is to be permanently surrendered or reduced. Without the adoption of one or the other of these provisions, the holders of bank notes, after the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes, might demand the redemption of such notes in gold, even though the banks had not deposited that coin in the 5 per cent. redemption fund; and, although the Government would be under no legal obligation to redeem with a different kind of currency from that deposited, there might be circumstances under which its refusal to do so would create financial disturbance and seriously impairing confidence in the value of the notes.

Whatever objections to a National banking system may have heretofore existed, or may still exist, among our people upon economic or other grounds, the fact must be recognized that it has been so long established, and, notwithstanding its admitted defects, has served such a useful purpose in furnishing a convenient form of currency of uniform value throughout the country, that an attempt at this time to abolish it, or materially abridge the franchises of the institutions organized under it, would not only be unsuccessful, but would provoke injurious agitation when the precarious condition of our fiscal affairs demands repose and such a restoration of confidence as will enable the people to avail themselves of all the facilities that can be afforded for the transaction of their business.

The National banking associations now in operation have been established under charters granted by the Government, and so long as they are obedient to the laws and useful to the community, it would be an act of bad faith to deprive them of the privileges thus secured; but, if, without detriment to any interest, the scope of their operations can be so extended as to bring them closer to the people in parts of the country remote from the large towns and cities, their capacity for useful service in affording accommodations to our farmers, merchants, and others engaged in business will be greatly increased, and we should not hesitate to make such amendments to the laws as would most certainly accomplish this purpose.

One of the most serious objections heretofore urged against the system as it now exists has been that, while it is well adapted to large commercial communities, where capital is easily concentrated, it has not furnished the necessary banking facilities to the small centers of local trade, where, especially at certain seasons of the year, such facilities are greatly needed to assist in cultivating, gathering, and removing our surplus agricultural products. All our trade in these products, which constitute such a large and important part of our domestic and foreign commerce, begins in the localities where they are grown, and it is there that the means for their first movement must be provided.

Branches of the Banks.

It must be evident, therefore, that any system which will promote such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will make it easily accessible upon reasonable terms to the producers and purchasers of these products, must be highly beneficial to both, and I am satisfied that, under present conditions, the only successful attempt that can be made to secure these benefits is so to amend the law as to permit National banking associations to establish branches for the transaction of all kinds of business now authorized, except the issue of circulating notes. By receiving local deposits and discounting local bills and notes, these branches would not only make the capital and resources of the parent institution available when needed in the localities where the branches are established, but they would collect and utilize in the business transactions of the people all the surplus accumulations of their respective communities. These accumulations, although small in detail, are quite large in the aggregate in every industrious and thrifty community, and if they could be actively employed, when needed in the circulation, they would materially aid in relieving the stringency, which, notwithstanding the abundance of currency in the financial centres, is sometimes severely felt in particular localities.

The failure of the National banking system as it now exists to meet these local requirements is unavoidable under the law now in force which prohibits the organization of any banking association with a capital less than $50,000, and permits their organization with this minimum amount only in places having a population of 6,000 and less. Places having a population exceeding 6,000, no matter how small the excess may be, are compelled to raise a capital of $100,000 in order to secure banking facilities under the statute, and if the population exceeds 50,000 the capital must not be less than $200,000. The result of these provisions is that the people in the smaller classes of towns and cities, being unable to raise the amount of capital required by the law are deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the citizens of the larger places, and are, consequently, compelled to rely for accommodations upon banks at a distance, or borrow from commission houses, brokers, and others nearer home at high and, frequently, at exorbitant rates of interest. The authority to establish branches, not only legally and, in fact, simply adjuncts of the main association, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions, and supervision as the other business of the corporation, will, without in the least impairing the strength or credit of the system, extend its benefits to a great number of our people who are now subjected for the reasons stated to great inconvenience and more or less loss on account of their inability to secure means for use in the conduct of their business. As the National banking law is now construed, branches cannot be maintained except by converted State banks, which are permitted to continue such branches as they had in operation at the time of their organization under the National system, and these are so few in number as to be of no great importance.

During the past year official information has been collected through the office of the Controller of the Currency in relation to the banks and banking systems of twenty-five countries, from which it appears that, though their systems differ widely in many other respects, they all permit the establishment and operation of branch banks, and one of them, France, makes their establishment compulsory. In nearly all the old State banking systems in this country, branches for the transaction of commercial business, and, in some cases, for the issue of notes, were provided for, and they are now authorized and in operation under the laws of twenty States. So far as known, the policy of permitting the establishment of branches has been entirely successful, and the fact that it has been adopted and adhered to by so many countries in different parts of the world affords good reason for the belief that it would not fail to produce satisfactory results here as a feature of our National banking system.

It is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and I therefore respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of repealing any future issues of such notes, or of National bank notes of less denominations than $10. The reasons for this recommendation have been fully stated in former reports and need not be repeated here. Such a policy would make room for the circulation of gold certificates and silver certificates of small denominations, thus increasing their use among the people in the transaction of their daily business and preventing their frequent return to, and accumulation in, the Treasury. The latter silver certificates now outstanding could be retired and canceled when received and smaller ones substituted for them, so that there would be no diminution of the amount of small currency in circulation, and the ultimate result would be an increased use of our present stock of silver in the form of subsidiary coin, or standard dollars and certificates.

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

To the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

State Tax Sale of Lands Begun.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The State tax sale of lands throughout the State for unpaid taxes was begun at the Capitol here to-day, and will continue throughout this and next week. The sale is being conducted by the State Controller, and occurs every five years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Sweden and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aller");) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.");

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 2 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12 M for Guadeloupe and Martinique, via Guadeloupe, Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau and Santiago, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters for other parts of South America ";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport ";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal,");

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica and other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack ";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri,");) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Curacao, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Columbia must be directed "per Curacao ";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1895.

THE CITY'S FINAL BUDGET

Controller Fitch Would Have the Estimates Reduced.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS

Commissioner Collis Contends that the Newly Annexed District Means More Expense—Lighting and Other Matters Discussed.

The work of making the city's final budget for 1896 was begun by the Board of Estimate, in the Mayor's office, yesterday. It will not be completed until the last day of the year, and then it must be signed by all the members of the board. Controller Fitch made it clear yesterday that there would be a very grave question about his signing it if increases are made that do not seem to be warranted.

The provisional budget arranged last month was $45,154,701.91, which was about $6,000,000 more than the final budget of last year.

Controller Fitch began to insist upon reductions as soon as the estimates of the Department of Public Works were taken up. The first item on this list was $231,735 for repairs and maintenance of the aqueduct. Mr. Fitch said:

"I want to state now that I am not prepared to vote to allow the Department of Public Works one dollar more than was allowed to it last year. Whether the money is needed to build a fence around an old reservoir in Central Park, of course Gen. Collis knows better than I do. But when it comes to the final vote I shall oppose any addition to the amount allowed to the department in 1895, which was $3,135,480. I understand that the lowest amount asked for is $3,185,455."

Gen. Collis was much surprised. He insisted that it would be impossible to do what was required in the department for less than the amount asked for. He pointed out that the newly annexed district would add materially to the expense of the department.

Controller Fitch said that if the Commissioner squeezed all the political water out of the department he would get along all right.

"You can divide the money up in any way you see fit," said the Controller, "but I shall be compelled to vote against any increase in the total."

As to a fence around the old reservoir, Chief Engineer Burtsell of the Croton Aqueduct explained that $3,000 must be had for repairs.

"I understand," said the Controller to Gen. Collis, "that you claim a reduction in the salary account. You have simply discharged a number of men and given work to others, resulting in an increase of one in one bureau. I have always believed that too much money was allowed to this department. I believe now that it can be run for very much less than is asked."

After some further talk, during which the $3,000 for the fence was allowed, Mr. Fitch said:

"Leave politics out. Don't figure to keep a certain number of men at work until Nov. 5, and then discharge them, as you are now doing. I don't care to vote away the money raised from taxation for any such purpose."

"Whenever there is a chance to economize," said Gen. Collis, "I shall cut down expenses. I know of no above any such political trickery as you intimate."

There was another discussion on the item for street lighting, the amount previously asked having been $1,019,180. Gen. Collis said that the newly annexed district asked for $73,619 for street lighting. The Bronx River Lighting Company had a contract by which the city was bound. In August there were 386 lamps in the district, and now there are 496. The company kept right on, putting up the lamps.

Of the $88,441 increase in the lighting estimate, the new territory absorbed $60,000. Gen. Collis, therefore, asked that of $1,019,180. The Controller thought that of $1,108,331. The Controller thought that the question of the contracts in the new territory should be tested by the courts, and that he would rather pay such bills out of the judgment fund. All the contracts, he thought, were made with the consolidation in view.

"I think," said the Controller, "that the whole male population over twenty-one years of age in the new territory has been appointed inspectors. The hills and dales of Westchester are lit up better than the tenement districts in the heart of the city. I propose to leave the whole matter to the Corporation Counsel."

No action was taken on this proposition.

The item for public baths was cut from $28,000 to $20,000, but this is an increase of $2,000 over 1895. The appropriation for the care and repairs of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct was reduced from $7,032 to $2,100, after the Controller had said to Superintendent Norton:

"You pay a man $2 a day to sweep the steps. Is he any better than one of Col. Waring's street sweepers?"

"Certainly; he does better work," replied Mr. Norton.

"Oh, dear; is that possible?" asked the Controller.

Sheriff Tamsen sent a letter, asking for an extra $14,050 for Ludlow Street Jail.

"Nearly all the inmates there are United States prisoners," said the Controller. "I would rather give money to enlarge the Tombs."

There was considerable further discussion on Department of Public Works items, but it was decided not to take a final vote on the total amount until to-day.

Corporation Counsel Scott said that, inasmuch as additional work would be put upon the department as a result of the incorporation of the new territory, he was not of the belief that the appropriation should be kept down, so that the work could not be done properly.

The amount allowed for the Common Council for next year was $88,800, and for the City Marshal's office $12,800.

For the Mayor's office $26,000 was allowed, which is a decrease of $1,800 from the present year's figures. This is due to the consolidation of clerkships.

"You might cut down the Mayor's salary," said Mayor Strong, good-naturedly.

"I am ready to entertain a motion to that effect," politely replied the Controller.

No one made the motion.

THE CRAMP PROPOSALS REJECTED

Secretary Herbert Will Give a San Francisco Firm a Chance to Secure One of the Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Herbert has decided to give the Union Iron Works of San Francisco an opportunity to secure one of the two battleships—No. 5 and No. 6—for which bids were recently opened at the Navy Department, through the medium of modifying its bid, made at that time, for constructing one or both of the vessels on the plans prepared by the department.

In the bid for building the battleships on the department idea the Newport News Shipbuilding Company was the lowest bidder, agreeing to construct one for $2,350,000, or both for $2,250,000 each. The Union Iron Works was next lowest in this class, with a bid of $2,740,000 for one, or $2,640,000 each if given the contract for both. The highest bidder was the Cramp Company of Philadelphia, with $2,820,000 for one vessel, or $2,750,000 apiece if given both contracts. The Naval Board of Construction has been examining all the plans and bids submitted, giving careful and particular attention to the proposition of the Cramp Company to not only construct two battleships on their own plans and also furnish the armor, but in addition to construct another similar vessel without armor and all for the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose, namely, $8,000,000.

The an Francisco and Philadelphia concerns also submitted bids for the construction of two vessels prepared by themselves. These bids were lower than those submitted by these firms in accordance with the department's specifications, but neither was as low as that of the Newport News Company—the only one it made—for carrying out the department's ideas without change.

Secretary Herbert is anxious to have one of the battleships go to the Pacific coast, but he feels that he cannot conscientiously accept the proposition of the Union Iron Works at their present figures. His decision to give the San Francisco firm an opportunity to reduce its bid, based on the Government's plans, indicates his willingness in this respect. It also shows that the Newport News Company will secure one of the vessels, and that the proposal of the Messrs. Cramp with respect to the construction of three ships has been rejected.

One Hundred Years Old.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—When birthday offerings were called for in the Methodist Sunday School at Hoosick Falls yesterday, and each person whose birthday had occurred during the week deposited a penny for each year of life, Mrs. Marguerite Bootman came up and laid down a dollar. She was one hundred years old yesterday. She was born in Germany and came to this country sixty years ago.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, and Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Normania, Jan. 8, 11 AM | F. Barbarossa, Jan. 25, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris)
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, Mch. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the Black Sea.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Haifa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) will visit the comforts of the above named ports on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8
PARIS.....Dec. 25 | PARIS.....Jan. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK.....Jan. 22

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON..DEC. 18 | Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM
FRIESLAND....Dec. 25 | BERLIN.....Jan. 8
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Dec. 18
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Dec. 20
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Dec. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. East P. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook (mailed free) to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.
THIRD SEASON.
The fine steamships of the QUEBEC S. S. Co. will leave NEW-YORK as under for a series of PLEASURE CRUISES to the WEST INDIES, visiting BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, GUADELOUPE, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, &c.
Departures from NEW-YORK:
S. S. "MADIANA".....Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO".....Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE".....Feb. 15.
S. S. "MADIANA".....Feb. 26.
Duration of Cruises 30 days, inclusive Fares from $150 upward. Descriptive pamphlet free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, cor. Warren.
Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth.
Telephone 446B 38th St.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM | Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM
Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Dec. 21, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf, Sat., Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majest

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Strong Notwithstanding Large Gold Exports.

MANHATTAN MOVES UP FIVE POINTS

Secretary Carlisle's Report Favorably Received—London Inclined to Buy—The Industrial Speculation.

MONDAY—P. M.

The engagements of gold for shipment to Germany by to-morrow's steamer amounted to $3,180,000, but the Street paid little attention to the incident. Secretary Carlisle's report was regarded with favor, although it had little or no direct influence on prices. London attempted to get back some of the stock recently sold for its account, but found that it could do so only at advancing prices. Its specialties were notably strong, particularly Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Louisville and Nashville. The former gained 1½ and the latter 1⅛ points. The Granger stocks were all higher on covering of shorts principally, although there was more commission-house buying for the advance than has been in the market for several weeks. Burlington led the group with a net gain of 1⅝ points. Rock Island gained a point, while Atchison and St. Paul were up good fractions. The notable feature of the day in the railway list was the activity and strength in Manhattan. It opened at 102¼ and sold up to 107, closing at the high figures, being a net gain of 5 points. There were various rumors as to impending developments, but nothing definite was made public. The short interest, which has been large for some time, hastened to cover, and was largely responsible for the advance. Kansas and Texas preferred was strong, and closed 1¼ higher. The company is believed to have turned the corner. Cotton is now moving more freely, and the improvement will be reflected in earnings in the near future.

Just about half the day's business was done in the four industrials—Tobacco, Leather preferred, Sugar, and Chicago Gas. Tobacco was heavy, and closed at a loss of 2⅛ points, selling being largely based on a dread that the failure of James D. Pace of Richmond, Va., may bring a large block of stock on the market. Leather preferred was sold by a heavy trader, who has gained the reputation of being erratic in his operations. It declined from 69⅜ to 67⅝, but at the decline the buying was better than the selling, and the stock rallied a point, closing at 68¼, a net loss of a point. Sugar moved within narrow limits and closed ⅝ down, at 103⅜. Chicago Gas was firm most of the day and ended unchanged. Tennessee Coal and Iron moved up 1½ points, to 34⅜, on an agreement with its competitors to maintain the price of its product. Western Union was firm and at the close was ¾ higher.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in small demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,607,417; balances, $8,268,236; Sub-Treasury balance, $500,180.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were ⅛c lower, at $4.88 for sixty days, and unchanged at $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.88⅛@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—Par to 10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, 5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion statistics were quoted at 66⅜@66¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1892, to date	$88,143,037
Imports for the same period	25,223,389
Net exports	$62,919,648
Net exports to date, 1894	$70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893	10,807,305
Net exports to date, 1892	57,702,382

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. ⅞
Bay State Gas. 2½
Canada Southern. 1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. 1⅝
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. 1
Del., L. & W. 1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf. 1½
Erie Tel. & Tel. 2½
Lake Shore. ⅝
Louisville & Nashville. 1½
Manhattan. 5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. 1½
Missouri Pacific. ⅞
National Lead. 1½
National Lead pf. 1½
New-Jersey Central. 1½
Philadelphia & Reading. 1½
Pitts., C. & St. L. ½
Tennessee Coal & Iron. 1½

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refineries pf. ⅜
American Tobacco. 2½
Canadian Pacific. 3
Metropolitan Traction. 2½
National Linseed Oil. ¾
United States Leather pf. 1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. There were particularly heavy dealings in the Reading and Northern Pacific issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s. 1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st. 1
Colorado Midland, con. t. r. 1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s. 1⅜
Knoxville & Ohio 1st. 1
Manhattan 4s. 1¼
N. Y., Sus. & West. ref. 5s. 1½
Northern Pacific 3d c. 8
Philadelphia & Reading gen. 2⅜
Philadelphia & Reading gen. 1⅜
Philadelphia & Reading genl. unst'd 1¼
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf. in. 1
U. P., D. & G. 1st. 1

DECLINED.

Kansas & Michigan 4s. 1
Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st. 1
St. J. & G. I. 1st. t. r. 1¼

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $6,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801		98½
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $6,000 North Carolina special tax, Class 1, sold at ½; $55,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 85, and $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s, of 1991, at 68¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18	18	18	18	17⅝	18¼	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	66⅞	67¾	6
*American Sugar Refineries	104	104	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅞	21,240
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	98	98	98	98	97½	98½	160
American Tobacco	75	76⅜	73½	74	73⅝	74⅛	54,925
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	2,820
*At., T. & S. F., when iss.	35⅜	35⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅜	100
Baltimore & Ohio	47	49	47	48⅝	48	48½	1,080
*Bay State Gas	24	25½	24	25½	25⅛	25½	2,000
Canada Southern	54	55	54	55	55	55¼	1,047
Canadian Pacific	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	55	55⅝	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	500
Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	156	..	5
Chicago Gas, t. r.	70⅜	71⅜	70¼	70⅝	70½	70⅝	17,080
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅜	84¼	82⅜	84¼	84	84¼	15,985
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅛	104⅛	104	104½	104½	104⅝	1,373
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	150	..	40
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74¾	75⅝	74¾	75⅛	75½	75⅝	9,090
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129	129	129	129	129¼	129⅝	213
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74¼	75⅛	74⅛	75	74⅞	75¼	4,755
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41	41⅝	41	41⅜	41½	42	250
Clevel., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	58	60	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	30⅜	31	1,260
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17⅛	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛	18	1,200
Consolidated Gas Company	159½	160¼	159½	160	159½	160	463
Delaware & Hudson	129¾	129¾	129	129	128½	129¼	463
Delaware, Lack. & Western	166⅞	167½	166⅞	167½	167¼	168¼	460
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48⅛	49¼	48⅛	49⅛	49	49¼	2,070
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅝	800
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62½	64½	62½	64½	64	64½	460
General Electric	31	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	31⅝	31¾	1,210
Illinois Central	98	99	98	99	97½	99	108
Kanawha & Michigan	7	7	7	7	7⅛	9¼	7
Laclede Gas	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22¾	23½	500
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	74	74	74	74	75½	5
Lake Shore	152	152½	152	152¼	152½	152⅜	845
Louisville & Nashville	52	53⅜	52	53⅛	53	53⅜	4,135
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	⅞	1	98	98	94	99	437
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26	26⅜	26	26⅞	26	27	490
Manhattan Consolidated	102¼	107	102½	107	106⅞	107	27,001
*Metropolitan Traction	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	107	100
Mexican National certs.	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞	1	1½	500
Michigan Central	101	102½	101	102½	102	103	2,205
Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21⅜	22½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30½	32⅜	30½	32	32	32¼	4,075
Missouri Pacific	29⅞	30⅝	29	29⅞	30	30¼	2,935
*National Lead Company	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	30½	31¾	145
*National Lead Company pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	89	91	230
National Linseed Oil	21	21	21	21	20½	22¼	100
New-Jersey Central	108¼	110	108¼	110	109¾	110	1,845
New-York Central	100	100¼	100	100¼	100⅝	101	260
New-York Mutual Gas.	255	255	255	255	..	..	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	10
New-York, Sus. & Western.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11¼	170
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	32	700
Norfolk & Western	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅝	110
North American	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	200
Northern Pacific pf.	15	15¼	15	15¼	15¼	15½	379
Ontario & Western	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	200
Pacific Mail	32	32⅜	32	32	32⅝	32⅞	1,160
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅜	10⅜	8⅝	9	8⅞	9	7,305
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16¼	16½	16	16⅛	16⅛	17½	900
Pullman Palace Car Co.	164½	164½	164½	164½	162	165	10
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	42	42	42	40	43	120
St. Louis Southwestern	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¼	12¼	12	12	12	12½	450
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42¼	42½	42	42½	400
Southern Pacific	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23¼	23	23½	440
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅞	10	10	10	10⅜	1,913
Southern Railway pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33⅜	34	538
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	34	34½	9,660
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	100	100	100	100	..	..	100
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅝	9	100
Union Pacific	6½	7¼	6½	7¼	7⅛	7¼	1,490
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	68⅜	68⅜	68	68½	67½	68¼	600
U. S. Cordage pf.	13	13	13	13	13	14	100
U. S. Cordage grd.	25½	28	25½	26	25⅜	27	200
*United States Leather	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½	12	12⅜	1,120
*United States Leather pf.	60	68¾	67⅜	68¼	68¼	68⅞	38,959
United States Rubber	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅛	33¼	34	60
United States Rubber pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	94¼	94⅞	10
Wabash	7⅜	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅝	8	5
Wabash pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	19	950
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	89½	88⅝	89½	89¼	89½	7,334
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	14	13½	13¾	13¾	14	800
Total sales							264,688

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	500
Standard	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	..	..	100
Total sales							600

Bonds.

Am Cot'n Oil Co 8s 2,000 111
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 70½ 3,000 70¼ 3,000 70⅜
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 3,000 40 2,000 40½ 2,000 40⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts 20,000 77½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 10,000 20⅜ 20,000 20⅜ 5,000 20⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st 5,000 91¼ 6,000 91⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 7,000 114
Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000 104
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000 102⅞
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 106
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 2,000 106½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 12,000 76 8,000 76½ 17,000 76⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 6s 5,000 109½ 4,000 109
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 15,000 120⅞ 10,000 121 5,000 120⅜ 30,000 121 23,000 121¾
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000 101⅝
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 1,000 95
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000 44⅝ 10,000 44¾ 1,000 45 11,000 44¾ 4,000 45
Chic & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 10,000 105¾
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s 1,000 140¾ 1,000 141 23,000 121¾ 30,000 121 5,000 121¼ 2,000 121½
Chic & N W S F 5s 13,000 109⅝
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 24,000 105¾ 1,000 122
Chic, R I & P Col Tol 5s 1,000 87
Col & Ninth Av 1st 1,000 115 3,000 115¾ 1,000 115¾
Den & R G Imp 5s 5,000 91⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 6,000 108
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 3,000 102¼
Ft W'th & D C 1st 5,000 69¾ 5,000 69¾
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000 93
Ind, Bl & W 1st Pfd 7,000 113
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 10,000s3 93½ 13,000s8 93¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s 5,000 92
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 5,000s20F 111¾ 1,000 111¼
Kan Pac 6s 1890 2,000 109⅝
Kans Pac 1st Cons 1,000 76
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 5,000 115
Laclede Gas Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000 98¼
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 30,000 105
Louisville & Nashv Pens & Atl 1st 1,000 102¼
Lo, N A & Chic G M 7,000 75¼
Manhat'n Ry Con 4s 5,000 99¼
Memph & Char 1st Tenn Lien 7s 2,000 112
Met'politan Elev 1st 13,000 121⅛ 1,000 122
Mich Centl Cons 7s 1,000 c 118½ 6,000 118½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 6,000 93⅛ 4,000 96 3,000 95¼
Mil & St Paul 1st South'n Minn Div 8,000 118½
Minn & St L Con 5s 3,000 101¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 85¾ 6,000 85⅞ 1,000 53 5,000 85⅝ 10,000 85½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 4,000 61¼ 5,000 61¼ 17,000 61¼ 1,000 61¾ 5,000 62¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st 3,000 92
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000 66¾ 20,000 66½ 10,000 67 10,000 67¼ 10,000 67⅜ 2,000 67½
Nash, C & St L 1st 2,000 133⅜
N Y Cent 1st Coup 3,000 123½ 1,000 123¾
N Y, Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 2,000 102¼ 2,000 102
N Y, Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Ctfs 3,000 74½ 1,000 75
North Pac 1st Coup 5,000 118⅞ 3,000 119 1,000 118⅞
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 113
North Pac 2d Coup 10,000 105 5,000s20F 105¾ 5,000s20F 105⅞ 15,000 105¾ 10,000 105¼ 1,000 106 1,000 105½ 5,000 105½ 3,000 105 5,000 105¾
North'n Pac 2d Reg 5,000 103
North'n Pac 3d Coup 21,000 72 20,000 73 5,000 73¼ 2,000s20F 73½ 10,000 s3 73¼ 3,000s20F 73½ 1,000 74
North Pac Cons 5s 14,000 37⅜ 38,000 37⅞ 5,000 37¾ 15,000 38 12,000 38¼ 4,000 38 Trust Receipts 25,000 38
Nor Pac Div Scrip Extended 500 50 2,000 50
Ohio & M Con S F 10,000 107¼
Ohio Southn G M 4s 10,000 32¼
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 109¾ 9,000 107½ 3,000 108¾
Ore, S L & U N Con Trust Co Ctfs 16,000 61¼ 5,000 61¼ 10,000 62 1,000 62½ 35,000 62
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s 45,000 113⅜
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 1,000 100½
Pittsb'g & W'n 1st 2,000 80
Rio Grande Wn 1st 1,000 78¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 5,000 90½ 10,000 90¾ 5,000 90⅞ Trust Co Certfs 80,000 79⅞ 21,000 80 45,000 b3 80¾ 52,000 80⅜ 21,000 80¼ 10,000 80⅜ 5,000 80½ 20,000 80⅝ 30,000 80⅞ 30,000 80⅞ 11,000 81
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 1,000 90 10,000 90¼ 10,000 90 5,000 90¼
Phil'a & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000 30½ 7,000 31 1,000 31¼ 5,000 32 2d Pref Inc 2,000 15 3,000 15½ 2,000 15⅝ 10,000 16 3d Pref Inc 5,000 11⅜ 10,000 12 10,000 12¼ 10,000 12 10,000 12¼
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 52½
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000 65½ 3,000 65¼
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 41¼
So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000 105⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000 94 3,000 95⅜ 4,000 95⅞ 12,000 96 3,000 s4F 96 4,000 96
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 95¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 87 1,000 88¾
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 2,000 80⅜
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000 101¾ 5,000 102 2,000 102¼ 2,000 102 9,000 102¼
Union Pac 1st 1896 2,000 108¼ 8,000s20F 108¼
Union Pac 6s 1897 19,000 108½
Union Pac 6s 1898 3,000 108⅝ 32,000 108¾
Union Pac 1st 1890 1,000 109⅛ 2,000 109¾
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s 2,000 97
Un Pac Col Tr 6s 1,000 96½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 11,000 38 5,000 37¾ 4,000 38 15,000 38¾ 10,000 38⅜
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts 2,000 39
Utah So Ext 1st 3,000 61
Wabash 1st 5s 7,000 106
Wabash R R 2d 14,000 76 2,000 76¾
Wabash Deb Ser B 10,000 26½
West Shore Gtd 4s 3,000 108
W'n N Y & Penn 1st 1,000 100½
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 47⅛ 5,000 47⅜
Total sales $1,761,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	63
American Coal	100	125
American Dist. Tel.	35	40
American Express	113	115
Ann Arbor	10¾	11
Ann Arbor pf.	28¾	28½
American T. & C.	95	96
American Tobacco pf.	101	102½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Ill. pf.	181	..
Boston Air Line pf.	104½	106
Brunswick Company	1⅜	1¾
Buff., R. & P.	..	20
Buff., R. & P., pf.	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	62	75
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	16	16¼
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	46½	47½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	102
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3¾	4⅛
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Coal.	8	3¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57	61
Commercial Cable	165	..
Consolidated Coal	90	..
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5¾	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	13½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96¼	97½
Erv. & T. H.	29½	35
Erv. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Great Northern pf.	115	120
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	⅛
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	¼
Homestake	30	..
H. & Texas.	1½	2½
Ill. Steel Co.	68	71
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18	..
Interior Conduit & Insulating	36	50
Iowa Central	9¾	9¾
Iowa Central pf.	35	36
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	83½	84½
Long Island	84½	86
L. E. & W.	22	23¼
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	18	19
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mah. Coal R.	108	..
Man. Beach	4½	9
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	10¼	11½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84¾	86
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	52	53
Minn. Iron	67	68
National Starch	6	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	44	50
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	26
New Cent. C.	8	9
New-England	..	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	..	55
N. Y. & N. H.	187	188
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¼	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
Norfolk & Western pf.	8½	9
Northern Pacific	4	4⅛
Northw. Tel.	106½	..
Ohio So.	5	15
Ont. Mining	8	9
Oregon Imp.	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	17	28
Ore. Ry. & N.	6½	8
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peo. & East.	9½	10
Peo., D. & E.	3	8¾
Pittsburg & Western pf.	24	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	58
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	150	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	15½	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W.	17	19
Rome, W. & O.	118	120½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1
St. P. & Dul.	26	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	86	90
St. P. & Om. pf.	123¼	125
St. P., M. & M.	112½	116
Silver bullion certs.	66¼	66½
Tol. & O. C.	85	40
Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	75
Tol. Peo. & W.	10	12
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	18
U. P., D. & G.	3¾	4
U. S. Express.	42	45
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. U. Beef.	8	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	41	41¾
Wisconsin Central	4½	5

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	108½	104	108¾	108¾	6,450
Am. Tobac.	75	76⅝	73¾	74½	28,600
A., T. & S. F.	16⅝	16⅞	16	16⅞	1,450
Ark. C. Im.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	20
Chicago Gas.	70⅜	71⅜	70¼	70⅝	5,030
C., R. I. & P.	74¼	75	74	75	2,220
Can. South.	55	55	55	55	100
C., B. & Q.	82⅝	84⅝	82⅝	84⅜	4,500
C., M. & S. P.	75¾	75¾	74⅜	75⅜	14,960
Chi. & Nor.	104⅜	104⅜	104½	104½	20
D. & C. F.	19⅜	19½	19¼	19⅜	210
Gen. Elec.	31	31⅝	31	31⅜	120
Total sales					73,860

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	87	87	87	87	$4,000
M., K. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87	5,000
M. & O. genl 6s	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	10,000
N. Pac. 1sts	119	119	119	119	2,000
N. Pac. 2ds	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Eureka	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Total sales					500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59⅜	60	59½	59⅝	516,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	93
American Bank Note	41	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	171	175
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	216	221
American Typefounders'	3¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	21	25
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	340	345
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70½	75½
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf.	95	98
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	9	14
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	106½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	182	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	175½	177½
Brooklyn Elevated	..	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100½	102½
Brooklyn Traction	9¾	10¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅜	106¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83⅜	83⅞
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103¾	104¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	72½
Celluloid Company stock	67	70
†Central & South American Tel.	123	125
Central Cross-Town	195	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	22	23
Central Trust Company	1042	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	53½	56
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	80	..
Citizens' National Bank	138	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	169	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	86	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	101	103½
Continental Trust	168	177
Cramp Shipyard stock	62	69
Detroit Gas bonds	71½	75
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & E. R. R.	174	177
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103½	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	355	362
Ensley Land Company	½	1½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,300,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
38 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James L. Secker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization, and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

JOHN FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARTIN BRIMMER,
OLIVER AMES, Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KREECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, December 10th, 1895.

New-York, December 9, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for Preferred and Common Stock OF THE New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the fourth installment of
$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,
heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, **on or before Dec. 23, 1895.**

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay said installment on or before the date specified. Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

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Financial.

THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS.

ISHAM B. PORTER, 27-29 Pine Street.
JAMES H. KERR, 35 Wall Street.
HOWARD SCRYMSER, 138 Front Street.
STEPHEN B. FRENCH, 47 Broad Street.
W. LESLIE SCRYMSER, 26 Broadway.
HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D., LL. D., 145 Broadway.
EDWIN A. BEERS, 27-29 Pine Street.
W. C. NICOLL, 52 New Street.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 111 Broadway.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE THEIR NUMBER TO THIRTEEN DIRECTORS SELECTED FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE EXCHANGE.

THE INCREASED INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE NEED OF AN INSTITUTION IN WHICH MINING SECURITIES MAY BE DEALT IN EXCLUSIVELY, HAVE LED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS EXCHANGE.

ITS OBJECT IS TO FURNISH FACILITIES FOR THE BUYING AND SELLING OF BONDS AND SHARES OF CORPORATIONS BASED UPON GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, QUICKSILVER, COAL, LEAD, MARBLE, GRANITE, AND OTHER MINING OPERATIONS, UNDER RESTRICTIONS SAFEGUARDING ALL INTERESTS INVOLVED.

NO PROPERTIES WILL BE LISTED EXCEPT THOSE UPON WHICH SATISFACTORY REPORTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE EXPERT AUTHORITIES OF THE EXCHANGE, AND TO WHICH CLEAR TITLES HAVE BEEN PROVEN.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT WILL BE DEVOTED TO PROPERTIES WHICH ARE NOT DIVIDEND-PAYERS, AND WHICH REQUIRE CAPITAL FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, THE CAPITAL SO OBTAINED TO BE EXPENDED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE EXCHANGE.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF MEMBERSHIPS WILL BE SOLD AT $250 EACH. THE COST OF SUBSEQUENT MEMBERSHIPS WILL BE $500 EACH.

FURTHER INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AND APPLICATIONS FOR SEATS RECEIVED AT THE TEMPORARY OFFICES OF **THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE**, ROOMS 111 AND 112, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

OGDEN B. PELL, JAMES H. KERR,
SECRETARY PRO TEM. TREASURER PRO TEM.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin Jr.,
George G. Baker,	August D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter S. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Haven,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

MANHATTAN

On Nov. 19 closed 98⅝-¾ (to-day 107.) OUR LETTER OF THAT DATE SAID:

"In MANHATTAN, however, there is an element which cuts a big figure in our eyes. This stock is a New-York Institution. You cannot buy anything New-York and finally lose your money. Those who can pay for MANHATTAN (if necessary) should not let the opportunity go by to secure some of it. The stock has sold at 175; we think it will sell at 200 within five years."

We think that beat a tip to buy B. Q. at 86 to 87.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our daily letter and circulars.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES.

THE SEVEN HILLS GOLD MINING COMPANY, capital $1,000,000, shares $1 each. 850,000 shares Treasury stock all sold; preparations for shipment of ore being made; property surrounded by some of the greatest mines. Company free from debts, and stock listed on Denver and Cripple Creek Exchanges. 150,000 shares for sale at 10 cents per share.

PRIVATE WIRE TO COLORADO; daily quotations; all stocks bought and sold; only office in New-York dealing exclusively in mines and mining shares.

WILLIAM GRAVES,

Mills Building, New-York.
Room 32-33.
Office with I. B. Newcombe, member New-York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash for the Sinking Fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.

WILLIAM F. PRICE, Treasurer.

Financial.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, December 16, 1895.

Pursuant to the announcement of Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Adrian Iselin, Jr., J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas Denny, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley, and Richard Y. Cook, Committee, a plan has been prepared for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System. This plan has our cordial approval, and, pursuant to an arrangement with the Committee, we have undertaken to act as Managers to carry it into effect.

Unless the acceptance of the plan shall be so general as in the opinion of the Managers to obviate the necessity of foreclosure, the properties of the existing Reading Companies will be sold and successor companies will be organized under the laws of Pennsylvania; and the stocks and securities of these successor companies will be vested in a new company, formed or to be formed under the laws of Pennsylvania or of some other State.

In our opinion there is no serious difficulty in the way of a reorganization by foreclosure, and the plan has been prepared on the assumption that foreclosure will probably be necessary.

To carry out the plan, the following securities will be created:

1. General Mortgage 100-Year 4 per cent. Gold Bonds for $114,000,000.

The mortgage will further provide for the issue, if found desirable, of additional bonds secured thereby (not exceeding $21,000,000) to meet the outstanding Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Bonds and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Bonds, in which case these bonds, or the property covered thereby, will be brought under the new mortgage as additional security therefor.

Suitable arrangements will be made for a sinking fund out of the revenues from the Coal and Iron Company, or its successor, to be used to retire new General Mortgage Bonds, but no compulsory redemption of the new bonds can be made prior to their maturity.

The new mortgage will, subject only to the bonds for which reservation is made, be based upon properties or securities of all the lines of railroad owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., 327 miles.

Various leasehold lines, 552 miles, more or less.

All the property of the Coal and Iron Company, or the securities thereof, representing nearly 200,000 acres of coal and timber land.

It will also have the benefit of equipment valued at about $10,000,000, but now subject to about $7,300,000 of car-trust obligations, which are to be acquired under the plan, and also the marine equipment of the Company.

It will further have a first lien upon a majority or more of the capital stock of various properties essential to the system, no part of which is covered by the present General Mortgage. The securities thus to be pledged earned last year an income of $585,000, of which $448,000 was actually received by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the way of dividends, the remainder being retained for betterments and working capital.

The new mortgage will thus have the security of a vast amount of valuable property in addition to that afforded by the present General Mortgage.

2. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. First Preferred Stock for $28,000,000.

3. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. Second Preferred Stock for $42,000,000.

4. Common Stock for $70,000,000.

Provision will be made that, at any time after dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been paid for two successive years on the First Preferred Stock, the new Company may convert the Second Preferred Stock at par, one-half into First Preferred Stock and one-half into Common Stock, and the amounts of these latter may be increased in conformity.

Provision will be made that the stock of the new Company shall be held by voting Trustees for five years and thereafter until the new First Preferred Stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend per annum for two consecutive years, although the Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver certificates of beneficial interest as usual.

Of the bonds:

$44,550,000 will be used for undisturbed bonds.
$4,000,000 are sold to a Syndicate.
$20,000,000 are for new construction, additional equipment, &c., under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,500,000 to be used in any one year. These bonds will be used only in such manner as additionally to secure the new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

	Receive: Cash.	New General Mortgage B'ds.	First Preferred Stock certificates.	Second Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Common Stock Certificates.
General Mortgage Bonds ("stamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	2%	100%			
General Mortgage Bonds ("unstamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	12%	100%			
General Mortgage Bonds heretofore undeposited (when deposited in exchange for assented receipts of Central Trust Company)	12%	100%			
First Preference Income Bonds			80%	100%	
Second Preference Income Bonds				65%	55%
Third Preference Income Bonds				35%	85%
Stock					100%
Deferred Income Bonds	On payment as stated below:				20%

The foregoing percentages as to bonds are based upon their principal amount. Undeposited bonds must be deposited with all unpaid coupons.

The 12 per cent. in cash for "unstamped" receipts and heretofore undeposited General Mortgage Bonds represents coupons from July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1896, and is payable on or before completion of the reorganization, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the dates of maturity of the respective coupons until paid. By means of this payment "unstamped" certificates and heretofore undeposited bonds are placed upon the same footing as the "stamped" certificates.

The new bonds will be for $1,000 each. Interest will start from January 1, 1896, (first coupon to mature July 1, 1896,) and will be at 4 per cent. per annum.

The assessments are 20 per cent. on the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds; 20 per cent. (say $10 per share) on the stock, and 4 per cent. on the Deferred Income Bonds.

The assessment is payable in four equal installments at least 30 days apart. The first installment of one-fourth of the entire amount must be paid on or before January 10th, 1896.

A Syndicate has been formed which definitely underwrites the payment of the assessments and all other cash requirements of the plan, in all about $28,000,000, and also guarantees the extension or payment of some $20,000,000 Improvement Mortgage Bonds and Coal and Iron Company Bonds, most of which will mature within the next two years.

The financial requirements, not only of the reorganization, but of the New Company, as stated above, are thus fully provided for.

As set forth in the plan, the annual fixed charges of the reorganized system will be about $9,300,000. An almost immediate reduction of nearly $500,000 per annum in these fixed charges will, however, be effected through the refunding or extension of the various bonds shortly to mature.

The net earnings of the system for the past four years, terminating November 30th, were:

1892	$12,472,190.80
1893	11,172,890.56
1894	9,639,971.32
1895 (estimated as to November)	9,624,123.00

The New Company will start without floating debt, and will be relieved from the embarrassment of Trusts, which during the last five years have absorbed upward of $4,500,000 from its net income, and which, unless provided for as a part of a comprehensive plan of reorganization, will further absorb over $7,800,000 additional in the next five years. The new fixed charges will be well within the net income of the system, even in the past years of extreme depression, and the New Company will start not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide institution for the increase of business.

Financial.

tion are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Central Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds deposited under the existing bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, are not entitled to the benefits of this plan, unless, within the time to be limited therefor, such existing receipts be produced at one of our offices and stamped by us as assenting to this plan.

Holders of receipts heretofore issued by the Central Trust Company of New-York for First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds and Stock, must surrender the same to us and obtain new certificates hereunder in exchange therefor, in order to entitle them to the benefit of the plan. Receipts not so exchanged will not be entitled to participation herein.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St.,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Lindley Murray, Jr.,
Mahlon Apgar,	Charles H. Lowerre,
Charles H. Korner,	Henry W. Curtiss,
William H. Montanye,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
	Francis M. Scott.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1896:

Areunah M. Burtis,	Charles L. Fleming,
	Wm. M. Farrington.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for or against an increase of its capital stock from 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each to 230,000 shares of the par value of $50 each.

EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. C. GARTH, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK of New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CLARENCE FOOTE, Acting Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Union Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of the Standard National Bank will be held at the Banking Office, 1 Madison Avenue, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

FLOYD S. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Dividend No. 22,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., until Jan. 2, 1896, at 9 A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
65 CEDAR ST.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1896. The Transfer Books will be closed Dec. 20 and reopened Jan. 2.

H. A. MURRAY, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO., No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Dec. 16, 1895.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the Birmingham Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New-York.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE MOULTON MINING COMPANY HAS DEclared a dividend (No. 17) of FIVE CENTS per share, Payable at State Trust Company, 36 Wall St., on Dec. 20. Transfer books re-open Dec. 13.

JOHN T. HANNA, Ass't Sec'y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.)

$10,000 Miss., Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st 4s, 1990.
$4,000 Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co. 1st 4s, 1917.
$5,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1982.
$4,000 Wabash R. R. (Detroit & Chic. Extn.) 1st 5s, 1941.
$5,000 South Yuba Water Co. 6s, 1910.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Consld. Deb. 5s, 1908.
$2,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d Consld. Mtge. Bds., (J. P. Morgan & Co., certf.)
3 shs. Housatonic Natl. Bank, Stockbridge, Mass.
5 shs. Connecticut Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
4 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Cutter Silk Manufacturing Co.
2 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st pfd.
10 shs. Stockbridge (Mass.) Casino Co.
2 shs. Stockbridge (Mass.) Water Co. pfd.
5 shs. Berkeley Lyceum Asso.
4 shs. Chicago Gas Co. (Trust Co. certf.)
4 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., Brooklyn.
2 shs. Manhattan Railway Co.
2 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
4 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
200 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pfd.
2 shs. Deadwood Terra Mining Co.
10 shs. Elkyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
10 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
80 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
150 shs. Iowa Central R'way Co. pfd.
80 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$2,000 Central R. R. N. J. 7s, Consld. Bds., 1899.
$3,000 Central R. R. N. J. 5s, Genl Bds., 1987. Reg.
$2,000 Erie Railway Co. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$2,000 Col. & Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st Skg. Fd. Bds., 1904.
$5,000 State of Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$1,000 State of North Carolina Consld. Debt. 4s Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$5,000 Iowa Cent. R'y Co. 1st 5s Bds., 1938.
5 shs. Riverdale Park Co.
660 shs. Niagara Mining & Smelting Co.
2,250 shs. Capitan Mining Co. of Col.
100 shs. Marshall Coal Co.
$1,000 Marshall Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bond, 1920.
125 shs. Ohio Valley R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lowenbrau Brewing Co.
50 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Historical Society Pub. Fund.
8 shs. Lou., New-Albany & Chic. R. R. common.
2 shs. Lou., New-Albany & Chic. R. R. pfd.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Asso.
10 shs. Real Estate Exch. & Auct. Room, Ltd.
26 shs. Keeley Motor Co.
234 shs. Allentown R. R. Co.
$4,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Dallas & Waco R R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.

(By order of Administrators.)

84 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
1 sh. Continental Ins. Co.

(By order of Trustees.)

11 shs. Broadway Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 6s, 1932.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$6,500 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$12,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$6,000 City Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 City Elizabeth 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
35 shs. Central R. R. of N. J.
About 150 acres of land at Stanhope, Byram Town, Sussex Co., N. J., known as the Geo. A. Book Iron Ore Mine, adj. the "Hude Mine."
83 shs. Laflin Rand Powder Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

164 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Crown Hill Colliery Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910. (hypd.)
752 shs. Topeka Land and Development Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
$1,000 New-Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1944, (hypd.)
$1,000 Springfield Quarrying Mining & Con. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1923.
$37,000 Atlantic Coast El. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945, (hypd.)
40 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
20 shs. Eighth Ward Bank.
$5,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. 1st 8 Guar. Bds., 1910.
80 shs. Fourth National Bank.
20 shs. New-York Mutual Gas Co.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pfd.
100 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
12 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

1 share New-York Law Institute.
9 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
9 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
150 shares Union Typewriter Co. 2d preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
150 shares Union Typewriter Co. common, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
2 shares Reserve Company of the City of New-York, $100 each.
8 shares Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co. of New-York, $100 each.

(By order of Ernest G. Stedman, Assignee of Julius Kurtz.)

18 shares Sherry Cottage Co., Limited, par value $100 each.
4 Bonds and mortgages covering property at Pine View, N. J., aggregating $10,238.00.

Judgment against William R. Rose for..	$396.79
Judgment against C. A. Cuppia for.....	1,416.59
Judgment against J. Cuppia for.....	2,187.38
Claim against G. Dementh Thompson for.	26.00
Claim against J. B. Lawrence for.....	48.71
Claim against J. B. Lyman for.....	632.85
Claim against H. G. Pettingill for.....	32.00

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TAXING WATER FRONT PROPERTY

What the Corporation Counsel Says to President Barker, Who Seeks Information from Dock Board.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday sent his opinion to President Barker of the Tax Department in reference to

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Lower.

INCREASED SUPPLIES; EASIER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steadier —Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

The grain market was influenced to weakness by the easier cables and increased supplies, while the later dealings were steadier through an advance at the West and local covering. Provisions were firmer, but very quiet. Cotton was dull and a shade lower. Coffee was neglected, but closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68½@	..
Oats, No. 1 mixed, in elevator	22½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33½@	33¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.45
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 9-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	5.00 @	5.00
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	26 @	28
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@	..
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¾@	10¾
Copper, Lake	10.60 @	..
Lead	3.20 @	3.25

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost ⅝@¾c on easier cables, increase in stocks, visible supply, and on passage, with local longs realizing; rallied ¼@⅝c on local covering, following the late strength at the West, with the close firm at ⅛@⅜c decline, and a fairly active trade....Spot was ½c lower and in fair export demand. Sales, 176,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 104,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1⅛@1⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do on private terms; 20,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; 18,000 bushels choice red on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat, Dec. 24, and 8,000 bushels frosted Manitoba on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 68½c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ⅛c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 1¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection at ⅜c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1⅜c over May, free on board. Realizations hence, 65,001 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 240,379 bushels; receipts, 221,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 294,835 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 326,308 bushels, to 5,305,748 bushels; (636,758 bushels contract and 4,668,457 bushels No. 2 Northern Spring,) and 1,196,600 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 3,049,000 bushels, or to 66,835,000 bushels, against 88,173,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline on local realizing and following the West....Spot was a trifle easier and in light demand. Sales, 57,000 bushels, including 28,000 bushels No. 2, free on board, afloat; 25,000 bushels steamer mixed at 33¾@33¾c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels do at 34c, delivered....Receipts, 215,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 393,172 bushels....Clearances hence, 153,180 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 552,374 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 61,046 bushels, or to 661,805 bushels, (228,452 bushels No. 2 and 11,018 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 20,000 bushels, or to 5,727,000 bushels, against 7,770,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without feature, and closed firm at ⅛c decline, with a light trade....Spot were dull and unchanged....Sales, 70,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 21¾c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@28c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 44,400 bushels; exports, 10,000 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 335,780 bushels, or to 1,885,981 bushels, (488,449 bushels No. 2 white and 451,341 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 123,000 bushels, or to 6,154,000 bushels, against 9,126,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	80,000	64 15-16@65¼	65⅛
January without	50,000	65@65⅝	65⅛
February	15,000	66 3-16@66⅛	66⅛
March	90,000	67¼@67⅝	67⅛
May	1,080,000	66 3-16@66⅞	66⅛
July	260,000	65 15-16@66⅛	66¼
Total	1,575,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	25,000	33¼@33⅜	33⅜
January	105,000	33 11-16@33⅝	33⅝
May	130,000	34¼@34⅝	34⅜
July	25,000	35⅛@...	35⅛
Total	285,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	...@...	22¼
January	....	...@...	22¾
February	....	...@...	23¾
May	75,000	24¼@24¾	24¾
No. 2 white—			
December	5,000	24¼@...	24¾
January	5,000	24¾@...	24¾
Total	85,000		

FLOUR—Demand very light and prices generally steady. Sales, 13,700 bbls, including of City Mills 5,200 bbls patents, 5,200 bbls clears, 250 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 1,450 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60; 600 bbls Winter patents at $3.40, and 500 bbls Southern straights at $3.50....Arrivals, 14,100 bbls and 16,326 sacks; exports, 572 bbls and 41,403 sacks, from Atlantic ports, 42,810 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.40@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85, city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

MILLING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate at steady prices. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 39½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.60@$4.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.35; granulated yellow meal, $2.20@$2.40; white do, $2.50; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60c@60½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cotton-seed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were increasing offerings from the mills, in a more general way, of small lots of crude, in bulk, and the feeling was weaker, with sellers along near coast points at 21c, and in instances at 20½c, while bidding was scarce over 20c. Here there was a dull, dragging condition and a slightly weaker tendency, with sellers of prime yellow at 29c and 28½c bid for limited quantities; off-grade yellow at 28@28¼c. Crude in barrels at 25c bid and 26c asked. LINSEED was steady on moderate demands; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, being dearer, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 46c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady, with 61@63c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—Oil opened at $1.50 bid; highest, $1.51; lowest, $1.51; closed, $1.50 asked. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.50.

OIL CITY, Dec. 16.—Oil opened at $1.50; highest, $1.51; lowest, $1.48½; closed, $1.50 offered.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A moderate advance was made on the entire list, through the comparatively moderate receipts of hogs and their firmer prices. Increased trading was noted in cash lard here, while a good business was done at the West. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 29,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,778 bbls pork, 13,412,022 lb lard, and 10,890,331 lb bacon; same time last year, 7,426 bbls pork, 11,619,260 lb lard, and 12,923,120 lb bacon.

LARD—Made an advance at the West of 5@7½ points, and was fairly active, through the better position for hogs, with December closing at 5.22½c, nominally; January, 5.32½@5.35c, and May, 5.57½c asked, here there was more done in cash, with 1,200 tcs taken, in part for export, of which 600 tcs at 5.57½c and 600 tcs at 5.60, closing at 5.60c asked. City steam was firm at 5.10@5.15c, and 150 tcs sold. December option closed 5.60c, nominal. Refined was quiet: Continent, 6.05c; South American, 6.35c. Compound, 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was more done here for export at steadier prices, with sales of 350 bbls mess. The West was up 12½@15c, but closed 2½@5c off the best prices; December closed at $7.95; January was at $8.30@$8.65, closing at $8.62 asked; May, $8.81@$9, closing at $8.95@$8.97½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$9.25; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—There was an advance of 5@7½ points on short ribs at the West, but the outside prices were barely supported at the close, with December closing at 4.32½c; January at 4.32½@4.35c, and May at 4.55@4.57½c.

CUTMEATS—The market was slow generally, with the situation as to prices rather easy. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 8¼c; 10 lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 5c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7¾c.

BEEF—English shippers were more disposed to buy India mess, for which prices were better. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The tone was firmer, with little better demands from smokers; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at ¼c advance. Receipts at the West, 62,234 head. Chicago—Receipts, 45,000 head; moderately active; steady; $8.35@$8.60; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,978 head; strong; $8@$8.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,542 head; 5c higher; $8.10@$8.60. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; steady to strong; $8.00@$8.40. Pittsburg—Steady; $8.60@$8.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,964 head; $8.30@$8.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $8.30@$8.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $8.55@$8.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $8.45@$8.60. Quotations here were 4¾c for heavy, 4⅞c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5⅛c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5¾@5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were sellers of city at 4c, while the home trade declined to pay over 3⅞c, as indifferent with the period of the year. With the weak market exporters were beginning to be a little interested, and refusals were taken of country sales of 45,000 lb, in lots, at 3¾@4c. At Chicago mixed packers' grade at 4¾c, closing at 4¼c bid.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was rather more active through the fact that the pressers were willing to sell at the decline to 6c. Sales were 125,000 lb for export at 6c, and 100,000 lb to the home trade at 5c. In lard stearine there was absence of business, with 6c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened dull at 5 points decline, and closed steady and unchanged to 15 points up, with local shorts buying and sellers scarce....Havre was steady at ½f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at unchanged prices, to ¼ pfennig advance ....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7, 13¼c, cost and freight....Opening Call, 11 A. M.: No sales. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 13.80c; March, 1,000 bags at 13.60c, 1,500 bags at 13.65c; May, 500 bags at 13.10c; total, 3,500 bags. Total for day, 3,500 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.80@13.85c; February, 13.65@13.70c; March, 13.60@13.65c; April, 13.25@13.35c; May, 13.05@13.15c; June, 12.70@12.80c; July, 12.50@12.60c; August, 12.20@12.30c; September, 12.10@12.15c; October, 11.95@11.96c; November, 11.75@11.85c; December, 13.90@13.95c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	230,310
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	8,845
Total stock in New-York to-day	221,465
Total stock in Baltimore	19,781
Deliveries Saturday	273—19,507
Total stock in New-Orleans	52,951
Deliveries Saturday	993—51,958
	71,465
Total stock in United States	292,930
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 14, 97,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 14	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec 14	78,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	230,000
Total	522,930
Same time 1894	540,059

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.80 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17¾c; Tovar, 16¾@17¾c; Merida, 17¼@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@19c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17½@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17¼@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogata, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21¾c; Mocha, 23½@24c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and unsettled, with trading chiefly on local account, count, and the close steady at 4@5 points decline....Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales....Middling Gulf, 9 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 13-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality no more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	8.22@8.24	8.26	8.20	6,100
January	8.23@8.24	8.30	8.23	25,300
February	8.28@8.29	8.37	8.29	4,400
March	8.33@8.34	8.42	8.33	60,800
April	8.38@8.39	8.47	8.40	1,600
May	8.42@8.43	8.50	8.42	17,000
June	8.45@8.46	8.53	8.48	2,400
July	8.46@8.48	8.50	8.50	500
August	8.47@8.49	8.50	8.50	200
September	8.18@8.22	....	....	....
October	8.07@8.08	8.11	8.08	1,200
November	8.03@8.04	8.09	8.04	700
Total				120,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	866	11930	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	12768	14734	..	..	..	..
Mobile	219	2318	..	..	..	..
Savannah	3563	4477	..	..	..	..
Charl'ton	1557	1700	..	..	..	..
Wil'ton	1109	928	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	3064	3059	..	..	..	..
New York	143	1193	..	..	..	..
Boston	646	312	..	..	..	..
Phila	166	100	..	..	..	..
West Point	821	1550	..	..	..	..
Total	32703	42559	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	36760	43402	43358	41454	28791	34470
This day last y'r	49821	78317	62614	47859	46036	49245

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good, with supplies increased and prices firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm and a fair trade reported....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held steady, without demand....Refined rather quiet, at unchanged prices....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝@3c, centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3 16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts are still very light, but there is a generally dull trade, and on marrow and medium especially the feeling is easier; our outside figures are now reached only for very choice lots. Red kidney are having some sales for export, but the price is not definitely fixed as yet; looks like $1.27½. Other varieties about as previously quoted. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans—Domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.52½@$1.55; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.90; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.27½; do, turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, $1.00@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery in very moderate offering, and firmer. Best grades meet with a fair demand. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 20@26½c; Western, 19@28c; do, extra, 28c; do, June, 17@23c; State dairy, 15½@22c; Western imitation creamery, 15@22c; do, factory, 8½@19c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy is firm; demand generally light....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¼c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10½c.

EGGS—A limited demand, with fancy about steady....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 22@28c; do, fair to good, 24@26c; Western, fresh, fancy, 24c; do, fair to good, 21@23½c; refrigerator, 17@20c; do, case, $8.75@$14.50; limed, Western, 17@17½c; Southern, 21@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples more plenty today, but best grades are in fair demand and steady; under grades dull. Grapes continue very dull. Cranberries sold well up to the close of last week, and are held steady, but move quietly to-day. Sales of Capes mainly at $9@$11 per bbl; we see none of the extra fancy lots heretofore quoted at $11.50@$12, but they would still bring the price if here. Florida oranges firm. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, selected, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.50; Baldwin, $2@$2.75; Greening, $1.75@$2.50. Up-river Winter, $1.50@$2.25; Southern, red, $1.50@$3.25; Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.25. Grapes, State, Concord and Catawba, per small basket, 6@11c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, extra fancy, large, dark, per bbl, none here; do, fancy, $10@$11; do, common to prime, $8@$9.50; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.62. Oranges, California, per box, $3@$5; do, Florida, $3.50@$5.50. Grapefruit, Florida, $5.50@$6.50. DRIED—Evaporated apples are steady, but demand is quiet at present; jobbers will buy lightly, until after the close of the year, and the export demand is still a little uncertain. Sun-dried sliced apples slow, with only a little of the fanciest stock exceeding 3c. A car of prime Southern quarters in bags sold at 3c. Western apples plenty, and less firm. Chops and cores and skins inquired for. Raspberries not moving to any extent, and feeling barely steady. Other small fruits dull. California fruits without important change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¾c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1½@2½c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 3¾@4c. Apricots, 10@13½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8¼c. Prunes, 3@7¾c.

GAME—Grouse continues scarce and high. Nearby partridges steady. Western in considerable accumulation and slow. Quail in fair request and steady. Venison in moderate supply, and demand, and firm. Rabbits dull, but in good demand and steady. We quote: Partridges, near-by, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, $1.30@$1.50. Quail, $1.25@$2 per dozen. Rabbits, per pair, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; Eastern cottontails, 60@70c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 16@18c; do, whole deer, 10@13c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, six cars of Western. The demand was slightly better and fowls sold at 8c quite promptly. Chickens and roosters plenty and weak. Turkeys in light request, and prices generally unchanged. Pigeons weak and lower. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8c; chickens, per lb, 6c; roosters, young, per lb, 5½c; do, old, per lb, 4½c; turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 12@25c. DRESSED—The market was very heavy to-day, the late favorable weather at the West evidently having induced many shippers to hurry their holiday stocks forward earlier than usual. Chickens and fowls are the most plenty in the supply and invariably are decidedly over-supply, with prices weak and irregular. Turkeys, however, are fairly plenty, and, for the moment, very slow. Buyers are in large attendance, but rarely care to offer above 10c, or possibly 10¼c for choice Western, and to sell freely at these figures all that could be depended upon, but holders of really choice are inclined to ask a trifle higher, and actual movement slow. Ducks and geese in good demand when choice, and prices firm. Some local pantry is still arriving, but is gratefully neglected, and we drop quotations. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, near-by, 12@13c; do, Western choice, 10@10½c; do, poor to good, 6@9c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 10@12c; do, Western, 7@9c; fowls, Western, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c. Ducks, near-by, 11@13c; do, Western, 9@12c. Geese, near-by, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes moderately active and steady for prime. Sweets offered freely....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 70c@$1; Jersey, 70@90c; sweets, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$4.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, per dozen roots, 10@75c; cucumbers, per crate, $1@$3; stalks, 10@75c; egg plant, 75c@$1.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; string beans, crate, $1@$4; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $2.50@$3; squash, bbl, 40@50c; kale, bbl, 90c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are light, demand active, and both hay and straw firm. We quote, per 100 lb: Hay, prime, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@90c; clover and clover, mixed, 65@75c; straw, long rye, 65@75c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—A weak and unsettled market, owing to absence of demand....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@6c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4½c.

HIDES—Dry hides entirely nominal, with arrivals light....Buenos Ayres, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 18c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Market firm, with an increased demand from manufacturers....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; do, seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c. Oak-Dressed backs, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin dull at 13.85c. Copper quiet at 10.60c. Lead quiet at 3.20@3.25c. Spelter dull at 3.40c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at firmer prices. Southern regular, 28c; machine-made barrels, 28½c.

RESIN—Market steady, with a moderate inquiry. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½@$1.75; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90@$1.92½; H, $1.92½@$2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Sagamore of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Tar quiet at $1.07; crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Turpentine firm, 25c; receipts, 31 bbls. Resin firm, $1.20@1.30; receipts, 279 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c bid; sales, 404 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was held firmly, with inquiry light. Engagements included 16,000 sheep to Bristol at 5s. Charters: British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Galveston to Dunkirk port, 4s, March; British steamer, (previously,) 15,000 quarters, Galveston to Cork for orders, 3s 9d, less 3d to a direct port, Jan. 10-31; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 32s, Havre or Bremen 34s 6d; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Charleston to Liverpool or Bremen, 28s, Jan.; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool or Bremen, 28s, if 16 days, 28s 6d if 17 days, or 29s if 18 days; British steamer, sulphur, one port Sicily to Charleston, 10s, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Huelva to Philadelphia, 9s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Carthagena to Philadelphia, 9s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia to Cork, for orders, 3s, if New-York—Baltimore or Newport News, 3s 3d, Jan. 25-Feb. 15; British bark, general cargo, Calcutta to two ports West Indies, 30s, chartered abroad, Feb.-March; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, private terms; British schooner, naval stores, Savannah and Wilmington, N. C., to St. John, N. B., $3.15; schooner, general cargo, hence to New-Orleans, lump sum; schooner, lumber, Charleston to New-York, $4.50, coal out from Newport News, 90c; schooner, fertilizer, Carteret to Weymouth, $1.15 net; schooner, brick, Staten Island to Boston, $1.75; ship, hemp and sugar, one port, Philippine Isle to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, $5 and $6, respectively; Italian bark, resin, Savannah to Buenos Ayres, 55c per bbl; British schooner, lumber, Apalachicola to north shore of Cuba, $5.50, option, Cienfuegos, $6, Spanish gold; schooner, coal and coke, Baltimore to Tampico, $1.80 and $2.35, respectively.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The visible supply statement out a very important figure in determining the value of wheat to-day. The full consequence of the big increase shown—3,048,000 bushels—was not permanent, however, the buying against puts and by the early sellers returning prices to about the opening quotations, which were still below the close of Saturday. Almost all the statistics of Monday were against the prices. In addition to the visible increase, there were reported large world shipments for last week and an increase of 1,520,000 bushels in the amount on ocean passage. The English visible supply decreased 1,768,000 bushels, and its announcement materially assisted in the late recovery of the market. There was a very noticeable absence of confidence among the bulls, the buying being of the sort that affords but little aid to values. All the trade seemed to come from local operators, with only an occasional outside order. Liverpool cables were lower and Continental markets, when not so, were unchanged. Northwestern receipts were large at 1,323 cars, against 1,280 cars last Monday and 519 cars last year. Chicago received 221 cars and inspected out 151,858 bushels. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 379,789 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened at 59⅝@59⅝c, sold between 59⅝@60c and 59¼c, closing at 59⅜@59¾c—¼@⅝c under Saturday. Cash wheat was ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,380,791 bushels; shipments, 124,419 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 294,835 bushels; shipments, 240,379 bushels.

CORN—At first, corn rejected the influence of the weaker wheat market, but subsequently yielded to it. Within the last hour everything seemed in a more encouraging condition, corn having a share in the general improvement. The opening strength was derived from the lighter receipts than expected, 451 cars, where 600 cars were looked for, and from the indications for rain, which is calculated to temporarily obstruct the movement. The corn is bound to come forward, however, and the knowledge of that fact robs the situation of the prospect of radical improvement, accidents excepted. Liverpool cables were easy and ¼d lower. Withdrawals from store, 10,000 bushels, and export clearances, 354,375. Argentine shipments of corn last week were 648,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 20,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 720,000 bushels. May corn opened at 28¾c, sold between 29@29⅛c and 28¾@28⅝c, closing at outside, ⅛@¼c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was ¾c per bushel lower. Receipts at Western points were 768,332 bushels; shipments, 210,578 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 393,172 bushels.

OATS—The buying of oats for short account and by elevator people was on a liberal scale today. The latter class were offering rather freely, but this was observed that brokers were buying them. The sentiment against an advance was strong, however, the weakness of wheat being the potent factor. Slight gains in price were made before the close. Receipts were 258 cars. There were no oats taken from store. The visible supply increased 123,000 bushels. May closed ¼c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were ¼@⅜c per bushel lower, closing nominally firm.

RYE—Quiet. There was only a little demand. The weakness of wheat discouraged buyers. Receipts were 12 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, was 33½c bid. No. 3 sold at that price. Sample sales of No. 2 were made at 36@36½c. No. 3 and No. 4 at 34c. May sold at 38½c early, and at 38c later. December was 33½c nominal; January, 34c.

BARLEY—Good barley was salable, but inferior grades were a drug on the market. Poor to fair sold at 22@28c; good to choice at 30@37c. Very fancy was 40c. Receipts were 108 cars. The visible supply showed a large decrease.

PROVISIONS—There was more assurance to the buying of product to-day than has been noted for some time. Even during the period of weakness in grain there was little inclination to weakness, and the close was with good gains all through the list. Hogs were firm, but not quotably higher. The close was 10@12½c higher for May pork, 5c higher for May lard, and 7½@8c higher for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool was firm. Receipts were fair and the shipments liberal. Cash sales were moderate at steady to firm prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 575 cars; oats, 305 cars; hogs, 29,000 head.

FREIGHTS—There was nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—			
Dec ....56 @..	56⅜@..	55⅝@..	56⅛@56¼
Jan ....56¼@..	56¾@..	55¾@..	56⅜@..
May ....59⅝@59⅝	59⅞@60	59¼@..	59⅝@59⅝
Corn, No. 2—			
Dec ....25⅛@..	25⅛@..	25⅛@..	25⅛@..
Jan ....25⅝@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@25⅞
May ....28⅜@..	28⅝@28⅝	28 @28⅛	28⅜@28⅝
July ....29⅛@..	29⅜@..	29 @..	29 @..
Oats, No. 2—			
Dec ....16⅜@..	16⅜@..	16⅜@..	16⅜@..
May ....19 @19¼	19¼@..	18⅝@19	19¼@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—			
Dec $8.00	$8.09	$7.95	$7.95
Jan 8.50	8.62½	8.50	8.62½
May 8.87½	9.00

THE GORDON TRIAL FOR ARSON

Witnesses Against the Alleged Incendiary —The Price and Quantity of Goods Increased.

The trial of Louis Gordon, who is accused of having set fire to his shirt factory, at 21 Walker Street, on July 24, 1894, in order to get $52,000 insurance, was resumed yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

The first witness was Alexander Schleister, a bookkeeper, at 2,119 Third Avenue, the wineroom where the incendiaries are alleged to have met and arranged for Gordon's fire. He testified that he saw Gordon in the place some time in the Summer of 1894.

Louis Moensch, a wholesale liquor dealer, at 223 Greenwich Street, testified that he was in the wineroom at 2,119 Third Avenue one evening in July, 1894, and saw Gordon there with some other men.

Adolph Freedman, a dry goods dealer and fire adjuster, was next called. He said he went to Gordon's factory after the fire and made an inventory of the burned stock. He did this for an agent of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, objected to the witness's giving evidence on the line of the inventory as the defendant was not a party to it. The objection was overruled, and the witness said that while making the inventory he saw Gordon only once. He found Gordon's inventory to be largely in excess of the actual amount of stock.

Witness said he found 102 lots of stock on the four floors. This was the same number that Gordon's inventory had, but the witness found not so many shirts in each lot as were in Gordon's inventory.

Assistant District Attorney Davis here called Aaron Tyroler, Milch's clerk, to corroborate the evidence of Freedman.

The witness stated that he was present at a meeting in a Clinton Street saloon between Gordon and Milch some time previous to the fire in Gordon's factory. The two men held a whispered conversation. He heard Gordon say he could not do the job alone. Milch replied that Max Glueckman could be hired for $500. Witness could not say what job the two men had reference to. Afterward he thought it was in reference to Gordon's fire. The witness said that he had eleven men to assist in making an inventory of the stock, six being furnished by Gordon. Gordon, he said, raised the price and quantity of the stock on the inventories. He himself did not raise any figures. He was working for Milch and not for Gordon, and he did not know that there was any conspiracy between the two men until Gordon's arrest.

At this point Mr. Curtis discovered that a teacher of the witness was in the courtroom and he asked him to stand up.

Assistant District Attorney Davis objected.

After some talk between Mr. Curtis and the Assistant District Attorney about examining a brother of Gordon, who was in court, the case was adjourned until today.

THE PATTERSON DIVORCE SUIT.

Referred by Justice Andrews to Determine the Defendant's Means.

Frances E. Patterson, through her attorney, ex-Judge Arnoux, moved, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice Andrews, for an order to compel her husband, Charles G. Patterson, who now lives at the Plaza Hotel, to pay her alimony and counsel fees for her support.

Mrs. Patterson says that her husband was always a man of liberal and extravagant habits and that prior to the building of the Plaza Hotel in this city, he lived much of his time at the Windsor Hotel; and she states, on information and belief, that he spent over $100,000 there for board, and that his present apartments at the Plaza cost him $150 a week. She says that he is in the habit, when pressed by his creditors, to say that he is just about to remove from the Plaza, and in some instances actually did so, taking more modest quarters.

The attorneys for the defendant denied, in the first place, that the petitioner was a resident of New-York, but that he was still a resident of Boston, and they claimed that the defendant was absolutely penniless, having made an assignment in Boston for the benefit of his creditors, and there being now claims of $175,000 against him.

It was admitted that the parties could never live together, and they said that she had been abandoned by her children. This statement brought ex-Judge Arnoux to his feet, and he protested that there were no affidavits to this effect, and that they had no place in this motion.

Mr. Patterson's attorney then modified this statement by saying that she has deserted a seventeen-year-old son, who was in an asylum as a victim of the cocaine and whisky habits, never having visited him.

Justice Andrews said this had nothing to do with the motion. He asked what offer the defendant had to make. Counsel said that they had no offer, as their client was without means, and that although he lived at the Plaza, he was there by the charity of the proprietor.

Justice Andrews said the only question was on the ability of Patterson to pay anything at all or how much he could pay. He suggested that the parties go before Referee Nealis for one session, and take testimony to be submitted to the court on the defendant's property interests. This was agreeable, and Justice Andrews said:

"I have no wish to make a long reference of this matter. It will be limited to one session, and the sole question to be presented will be on the defendant's present means."

The reference will proceed before Mr. Nealis on Wednesday afternoon next.

MANY PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Decisions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded condition of the Tombs.

George Ryan, indicted for burglary in the first degree, was allowed to plead guilty to burglary in the third degree, after he had acknowledged that he had served six months in the penitentiary. He was sentenced to two years in State prison.

Mamie Lillas, against whom there were six indictments for grand larceny, was remanded to the Tombs.

Henry Schmittberger, upon pleading guilty to attempted burglary, was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Thomas J. Edwards of 321 East Seventeenth Street pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in the second degree, and was sentenced to two years in State prison.

William Casey, seventeen years old, whose home is at 19 Beach Street, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory, he having pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

John Gilmartin and Owen Thompson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were given nine months each in the Penitentiary.

Michael Haggerty, nineteen years old, of 411 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, pleaded guilty to assault in the third degree. He admitted he had been arrested for assault before. He was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Thomas J. Peters, who had been indicted for assault in the first degree, pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree. He was remanded to the Tombs pending the obtaining of further information about his case.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty to larceny in the second degree. He had been indicted for stealing a horse and buggy belonging to Dr. Brotherton of 270 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street from in front of 23 Park Row on Nov. 26 last. The prisoner stated to the Court that he was under the influence of several drinks of whisky—something he was not accustomed to—when he got into the buggy and drove off. He had been so drunk that he fell from the buggy. He knew drunkenness was no excuse, and that was why he pleaded guilty, but he asked the mercy of the Court, as he had a wife and children, who had been obliged to sell their furniture to obtain food.

Judge Patterson postponed decision in this case.

Indictments in Excise Cases.

There were thirty-three cases of excise violation on the calendar of Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. Every defendant pleaded guilty and asked for trial.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments in thirty-eight excise cases remaining over from 1894. The jury dismissed thirty-six excise complaints.

There are about 7,000 excise complaints in the District Attorney's office waiting for action by the Grand Jury. Many will be outlawed if not acted on speedily.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday granted an order, in which Marie Dressler and Albert M. Palmer are cited to show cause why Miss Dressler should not be enjoined from appearing in a play called "The Stag Party," at the Garden Theatre, or anywhere else. The plaintiff in the case is Edward E. Rice.

—Gowen H. Cragg has brought suit, in the Supreme Court, against A. G. Spalding & Brother for $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received through the carelessness of the defendants at their bicycle academy, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

—No. 73—Eddy B. Townsend vs. Mary C. Vanderworker et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed, with costs.

—No. 99—The Interior Construction and Improvement Company vs. John C. Gilney et al.—Ir. error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

—No. 544—William H. Markham vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the District of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

—The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

—No. 103—The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Gladwys Jones.—Motion to modify, amend, or vacate judgment of dismissal herein denied.

—No. 760—The United States vs. Martin T. McMahon, and No. 761—Martin T. McMahon vs. The United States.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term, or they will be taken on printed briefs at any time during this term if counsel shall be so advised.

—No. 780—The Kildare Lumber Company vs. The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

—No. 814—The United States vs. James Harden & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

—No. 814—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., vs. Fannie L. Henderson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

—No. 442—Mary McCullough, administratrix, &c., vs. The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al.—A certificate from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Dismissed by consent for the appellant.

—No. 462—Count Joseph Telfener vs. George W. Russ.—Assigned for argument on the first Monday in March next.

—No. 131—George A. Eddy et al. vs. William J. Wallace.—In error to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs and cause remanded to the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

—No. 768—Thomas W. Pearsall vs. The Great Northern Railway Company.—Submitted.

—No. 710—Charles Smith vs. The State of Mississippi.—Argument concluded by C. J. Jones for the plaintiff in error.

—No. 9 (original)—In the matter of George F. Embien, petitioner.—Petition for a writ of mandamus argued by Henry B. O'Reilly for the petitioner, by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the respondent, and by S. M. Stockslager (by special leave) for the Lincoln Land Company et al.

—No. 121—Martha Hopkins et al. vs. William H. Grimshaw et al.—Argument commenced by Frank Smith, Jr., for the appellees and continued by J. J. Darlington for the appellees.

—The call for Tuesday, Dec. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 121, 124, 128, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

47—United States vs. Vantine. 50—Doherr vs. steamship Etona. 51—United States vs. China and Japan Trading Company. 52—Same vs. Mayer & Co. 54—Oppenheimer vs. United States. 55—Johnson vs. United States. 56—American Exchange Company vs. Pauly No. 1. 57—Same vs. Pauly No. 2. 58—United States vs. Bousond Valadon Company. 59—Moss & Son vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Calendar of Customs Appeals—668—United States vs. Delisle. 664—United States vs. Lock. 1067—White vs. United States. 547—Jaffray vs. United States. 1192—Fawcett vs. United States. 1866—Kastor & Brothers vs. United States. 2268—United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company. 743—Ahrenfeldt & Son vs. United States. 1133—Bache & Co. vs. United States. 1380—Stemmler & Co. vs. United States. 1283—Vantine & Co. vs. United States. 1892—Godwin & Sons vs. United States. 2125—Welin vs. United States. 1727—Werthelmer & Co. vs. United States. 1294—United States vs. Hague & Co. 1078—Woodruff & Co. vs. United States. 2172—United States vs. Simon & Co. 2276—Fletcher & Co. vs. United States. 1670—Herter Brothers vs. United States. 2168—Altman & Co. vs. United States. 627—Dominici vs. United States. 1108—United States vs. Snow's United States Sample Company. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1399—Bloomingdale Brothers vs. United States. 1200—Keller & Co. vs. United States. 1285—Hitchcock & Co. vs. United States. 1742—Zim & Co. vs. United States. 1126—Sussfeld vs. United States. 1384—Newman & Co. vs. United States. 1790—Duncas & Co. vs. United States. 1077—Bluthenthal vs. United States. 1075—Rosenstein Brothers vs. United States. 1800—United States vs. Hensel. 1732—Foppes vs. United States. 958—Stern Brothers vs. United States. 2154—Straus & Co. vs. United States. 1718—Quackenbush vs. United States. 1972—United States vs. Stern Brothers. 1905—United States vs. Rathbone. 749—Paturzo vs. United States. 1288—De Lima & Co. vs. United States. 1046—Van Horne vs. United States. 1006—Union Rattan Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 1076—Pustau & Co. vs. United States. 1072—Cochrane vs. United States. 1001—Blumenthal vs. United States. 1942—Abegg vs. United States. 1289—Mantauer & Co. vs. United States. 1210—Fitzpatrick & Co. vs. United States. 1723—Eichler vs. United States. 1347—United States vs. Schefer. 1894—United States vs. Sweetser. 1722—Stackelberg & Co. vs. United States. 1906—Bellman & Co. vs. United States. 744—Hermann vs. United States. 644—United States vs. Foulds. 2122—United States vs. Arusfer. 70—Klipstein vs. United States. 1885—Blumenthal vs. United States. 1425—Lies & Co. vs. United States. 883—Blumenthal vs. United States. 1403—Zuricaidy & Co. vs. United States. 1577—Roessler, &c., vs. Chemical Company vs. United States. 1134—Matthews vs. United States. 2065—Kahlbeen vs. United States. 1456—Schroeder vs. United States. 1458—United States vs. De Maesener & Co. 2143—Feeter & Co. vs. United States. 1861—Stern Brothers vs. United States. 1833—Glaeuzer & Co. vs. United States. 1726—United States vs. Benjamin. 2246—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2185—Kleeberg vs. United States. 2160—Wallace vs. United States. 1793—Eisner vs. United States. 698—Rosenthal & Co. vs. United States. 897—Tiffany & Co. vs. United States. 1063—Hensel vs. United States. 1375—United States vs. Claflin.

STATE COURTS

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—National Bank of Jefferson vs. Marsalis. —Le Boutillier vs. Dunham.

Class IV.—3—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 4—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Burger. 5—Same vs. Dolge. 6—Matter of Bell.

Class VII.—7—New-York Recorder Company vs. Hoe. 8—Maguire vs. Doherty.

Class VIII.—9—Peet vs. Peet. 10—Padelford vs. Padelford.—Warner vs. Warner. 11—Rye vs. New-York Gas Control Company. 13—Davidson vs. Davidson. 14—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company. 15—Rogers vs. Lyman. 16—Human vs. Human. 17—Matter of Pollok. 18—Stimer vs. Gutman. 19—Sherry vs. Sherry. 20—Williams vs. Livingston. 21—Smith vs. Ferguson. 22—Robinson vs. Kohn. 23—People, &c., vs. Carter. 24—Macy vs. Welling. 25—Rogers vs. Nason. 26—West vs. Bacon. 27—Bietz vs. Duckgerschel. 28—Mills vs. Meyers. 29—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Company. 30—Mayer vs. Jacobs. 31—Stirratt vs. Stirratt. 32—Holbrook vs. Stillman. 33—Matter of Briggs-Harrell Company. 34—Matter of Wallace. 35—Haose vs. New-York Mutual Gaslight Company. 36—Naething vs. Sherwood. 37—Matter of Old Station Island Dyeing Establishment. 38—Hirshbach vs. Ketchum. 39—Matter of Morrison. 40—Rector &c., of Grace Church vs. Donlon. 41—Pondir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 42—Stahl vs. Stahl. 43—Matter of Manhattan Transportation Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned March, 1895, term.

1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (additional)—Bookstaver and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

13—Earle vs. McGoldrick. 14—Prince vs. Grossman. 15—Silber vs. Sire. 16—Dusseldorf vs. Warren. 17—Miskn vs. Smith. 19—Jones vs. Henry. 20—Amoross vs. Galella. 21—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 22—Sauer vs. Angle Lamp Company. 23—Long vs. Poth. 24—Marinelli vs. Ferrand. 26—Stange vs. Provential Insurance Company of America. 27—Noyes vs. Roe. 28—Walker vs. Beecher. 29—Nicoll vs. The New-York Boat Oar Company. 30—Hahnefeld vs. Pearl. 31—Walker vs. Beecher. 32—Stout vs. Blakely. 33—Byrne vs. Reardon. 34—Smith vs. Hilchrand. 35—Fox vs. Wabash Railroad. 36—Hazazer vs. Rosenfeld. 37—Morris vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association, No. 1. 38—Muller vs. Baaden. 39—New-York Hotel and Restaurant Company, Limited, vs. Pouchet. 40—Neff vs. Klopfer. 41—Halsey vs. Harney. 42—Whisten vs. Brengal. 43—Pike vs. Levinson. 43a—Mitte vs. Lang. 45—Getzler vs. Boehm. 46—Solomon vs. Isaac. 47—Kauffman vs. Freund. 48—Brill vs. Pyne. 49—Goldlust vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 50—Steinoeg vs. Bill. 53—McKernon vs. Kessler. 54—Baaden vs. Berger. 55—McDonald vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 56—Levien vs. Levy. 57—Wilson vs. Brentwood Hotel Company. 58—Same vs. same. 60—Sansone vs. Alexander. 61—Morris vs. Haas. 63—Kutchison vs. Walter. 64—Eckert vs. Clark. 65—Harris vs. Wolf. 66—Katz vs. Wolf. 67—Wyse vs. Russell. 68—Associated Physicians and Surgeons vs. O'Connor. 69—Kahn vs. Tobias. 70—Goelet vs. Lawlor. 72—Rives vs. Michaels. 73—Winberg vs. Bonta. 74—Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Company. 75—Butler vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 76—Construction Reporter Company vs. Crowninshield. 77—Patterson Gas Governor Company vs. Bayne. 78—Gale vs. Hechman. 79—Lyangstrandh vs. Hoaker Company. 80—Conley vs. Ott. 81—Gage vs. Billington.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Chambers—Chapman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7—Nickols vs. Budleman. 8—Gage vs. McLean. 21—Ober vs. Bruesman. At 2 P. M.—Smith vs. Dempsey.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

600—Jones vs. Jones. ——Cohn vs. Cohn. 758—Wolf vs. Wolf. 712—Adams vs. Adams. 759—Schmid vs. Schmid. 654—Kohn vs. Kohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Eliza A. Hubbell, Rebecca Zemansky, Gustav G. Knatz, Mary Gourdier, Amelia Harris, Rosetta Barnett, Almira B. Jelliffe, and Clement Ferguson. At 2 P. M.—Mary E. Brennan, Magdalena Gething, Sarah R. Parrish, Blanch Bendel, Nathan D. Morgan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

30239—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 156—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 1—Nelson vs. Baldwin. 537—Victor vs. Schmaltz. 557—Stimmel vs. Swan. 3032—Van Schaick vs. Krumenacher. 3031—Same vs. same. 457—Frischman vs. Zimmermann. 542—Singer vs. Smith. 274—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 285—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 2984—Van Schaick vs. Cunio. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler. 402—Reid vs. Mullin. 852—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2240—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 226—Iselin vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 3005—Meyers vs. Sexton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

535—Hannan vs. Gallagher. 565—Finkelstein vs. Barnett. 510—Scully vs. Regan. 561—Henrici vs. Lowenstein. 598—Coyle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 587—Hart vs. Newton. 1202—Egglebrecht vs. Sexton. 1201—Lehman vs. same. 618—Stafford vs. Spear. 3186—Sayles vs. Hart. 277—Almy vs. Tamsen. 2779—Ross vs. same. 588—Person vs. Sturcke. 592—Heiland vs. Springer. 602—Hufner vs. Kaye. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2705—Gluck vs. Greenberg. 2423—Hudson River Beef Company vs. Lutz. 3088—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 3173—Bittiner vs. Kramer. 3202—Preiss vs. Daly. 1640—Smith vs. Smith. 3094—Wiley vs. Hayward. 2960—Wernberg vs. Kemmie. 2897—Connolly vs. Carroll. 2392—Market National Bank vs. Waters. 2053—Blandy vs. Holland Hotel Steamship Supply Company. 3127—Goldstein vs. Uhleg. 2959—Berg vs. Silverman. 3034—Schnell vs. Wood Oil Refining Company. 3167—Knauf vs. Lotz. 3166—Liebman's Son vs. Sterling Company vs. Rosenzweig. 3161—Davidson vs. Canary. 2640—Trevett vs. Clark. 3197—Hermann vs. Scofield. 3210—German Exchange Bank vs. Chapkewitz. 3198—Daniels vs. Virginia Company. 3184—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Capperrelli. 3176—Georgi vs. Alex. 3177—Same vs. same. 3178—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy.

1—John Barrett. 2—Caesar Manigault. 3—John West and Charles McCarthy. 4—Louis Waterin. 5—Jacob Pollack. 6—Frank Dunn. 7—Max Zimberman. 8—Eugene Vinton. 9—John Wiley. 10—Charles R. Varley. 11—John Walsh, Bernard Hart, and Daniel Quinlan. 12—Frank Kantor. 13—William Perry. 14—John Allen. 15—Archie Stovall. 16—William Torpey and Henry Schmidt. 17—Charles Sheridan. 18—John Walsh and Daniel Quinlan. 19—Felice Peronti. 20—Michael Hart. 21—William Higgins. 22—William Harris. 23—Philip D. Roach. 24—Philip Cassidy and Frederick Hoffman. 25—James Allen. 26—Henry Carroll. 27—Thomas Johnson. 28—Thomas J. Peters and Thomas Lynch. 29—Black Diamond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Edward O'Connor. 2—Patrick Murray and John Shay. 3—John Williams. 4—George T. Argyle. 5—Henry Mayer. 6—Cornelius Hanley. 7—Jeremiah Hennessy. 8—Robert Bleiple. 9—Michael Nolan. 10—James Dillon. 11—Joseph Smith. 12—Samuel Simons. 13—Terence Gillick. 14—Patrick Kehoe.

Pleadings.—Indictments.—Bail.—Bail to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle for The People.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Carey—Gilbert M. Speir. De Long vs. Hagan—Clarence W. Francis. Bostwick vs. Weir—Edward D. O'Brien. Logan vs. Mumford—John H. Judge. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hill—John M. Tierney. Mann vs. Mann—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of James Chambers, Limited—George Frelinghuysen.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank—Arthur D. Williams.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Calvin Gore vs. Gore Brothers & Hooper Company—Robert S. Green.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Orlando N. Jadwin vs. William B. Riker—Franklin Bien.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Francis McConnell vs. Emil H. Eckhard—Warren Leslie. Margaret Kilpatrick vs. Theodore A. Squire—Philip J. Britt.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Room 19. 1019—O'Connell vs. Clark. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 353—Tomaselli vs. Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 2962—Powell vs. Dodge. 803—Imperiale vs. Maresca. 455—Miller vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J. 100—Dowling vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 110—Wechsler vs. same. 111—Same vs. same. 112—Same vs. same. 114—Noble vs. Brush. 129—Cropsey vs. Kings County Hygienic Ice Company. 27—Kings County Trust Company vs. same. 46—Jamieson vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 90—Maillefert vs. Maillefert. 125—Alexander vs. Levison. 129—Strong vs. Strong. 130—Banks vs. Union Elevated Railroad Company. 131—Spicer vs. Cale. 134—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 135—Hausknecht vs. Smith. 136—Michaelis vs. Michaelis. 137—Prebasco vs. Bunker. 47—Mason vs. Reilly and others.

CITY COURT—Part II.—Osborne, J.—

Civil Causes.—168—Bertolet vs. Kirkman et al. 1319—Pitcher, assignee, &c., vs. Clark. 1130—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1255—Petterson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 502—Gobin, infant, vs. Allen. 2961—Henwood, infant, vs. Robins. 1021—Smithwick vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1398—Kenney vs. City of Brooklyn. 1389—Plunkett et al vs. McCaulley. 843—Child vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 919—Kruger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2591—Popp, infant, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 2591—Doyle, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3004—Wells, infant, vs. Graf. 2920—Stokes, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2934—O'Connor, administrator, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1633—Hyland vs. Burns et al. 2034—Kennedy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2374—Quinn, infant, vs. Wechsler et al.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 866—Gulick vs. Levison et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Andrew Stultz, Charlotte G. Selleck, John M. Casey, Abram Stam, Marie Hessinger, Emma Meyer, Averetta B. Clark, and John Ryan. The estate of Mary Gallagher. No contested calendar.

A NEW METHOD OF SWINDLING

How a St. Paul Woman Was Forced to Mourn the Loss of $1,400.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 16—Mrs. John Gelinda mourns the loss of $1,400, taken from her by a new and remarkable method of swindling.

Ignace Barbier and Joseph Marteau came here and registered at a leading hotel as from Chicago. Barbier made the acquaintance of John Gelinda, keeper of a restaurant in Wabash Street, and learned that Mrs. Gelinda had money. Barbier told Gelinda that his friend Marteau had just come into $40,000 by the death of his father, a Montana ranchman, but that he was green and did not know how to bank his money. The next day Marteau appeared at the Gelinda home with a valise which he said contained the $40,000. He told Mrs. Gelinda that he wanted to be initiated into the mysteries of passbooks, checks, and certificates of deposit, and would give her $200 to draw some money from a bank and teach him banking. She agreed, and drew $1,400 from the Germania.

When she returned from the bank, Marteau said he had suddenly been summoned to White Bear, but that he was willing that his money and that of Mrs. Gelinda should be placed together in Mr. Gelinda's safe. He took Mrs. Gelinda's $1,400 and seemed to place it in the traveling bag and pass it over to Mr. Gelinda. The valise was locked up by Marteau. After Marteau had gone the Gelindas took the grip out and broke it open. It contained only a lot of brown paper sealed up with red wax and an old alpaca bag, in the bottom of which was five pounds of iron washers, the jingle of which had been taken by the Gelindas for that of gold.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Bleecker Street Property for Improvement—Tremont Lots Foreclosed—The Auction List.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer to Harry Chaffee, the builder, for immediate improvement, the property at 43 to 49 Bleecker Street, north side, almost opposite Mott Street, extending to the alley in the rear. It contains about 8,000 square feet.

Messrs. Tim & Co., with T. Scott & Son, have sold for S. Aufhauser to the De Ruyter estate the five-story brick and brownstone apartment house 730 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.

Mr. John A. Van Rensselaer, of Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey, has received his license as an auctioneer and will add this branch to the other work of his enterprising firm.

Mrs. Lake, who was the wife of the prizefighter James J. Corbett, and who obtained an absolute divorce from him, has bought of James Carlew the four-story brownstone dwelling 43 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8½, at about $40,000.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought of the executors of Mrs. Leonard Jerome, the property at 151 West Eighteenth Street, 20 by 92, with four-story brick and stone building in front and stable in rear.

Messrs. Adler & Herrman, who last week brought, under foreclosure, at $21,000, the five-story brick tenements, with stores, 1,671 Third Avenue, have resold the same at an advance to J. Kottek.

An auction sale, not included in the list published on Sunday, will be held by Mr. Richard M. Montgomery at the Exchange room in Liberty Street at noon to-morrow. The property consists of the two five-story brick buildings extending from 126 East Tenth Street to 35 Stuyvesant Street, 24 feet on the former and 30 feet on the latter.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $1,400, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Smith, the lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 194.46 feet west of Worth Avenue, 82.41 by 146.51 by 25.02 by 124.18. To the same, at $1,500, he sold the lot on the west side of Worth Avenue, 158.61 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.02 by 119.28 by 25.03 by 119.28. To E. J. Hallinan, at $1,500, he sold the similar lot adjoining to the south; and, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Smith, he sold the frame stable, with lot, on the west side of Worth Avenue, 208.65 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.02 by 144.30 by 25.03 by 144.30.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, by receiver's order, to Herbert L. Terrell, at $1,000, the property of the Don Enrique Mining Company in Chihuahua, Mexico, including mines, ranches, reduction works, and houses and lots in Cusihuiriachic.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 2,358 and 2,360 Hoffman Street, southeast side, 308 feet northeast of King's Bridge Road, 99 by 124, two frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,960.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 148 and 150 West Fifty-third Street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, each 16.8 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Bronxwood Park, Plot 102, William's Bridge, by Charles S. Dorland of Bronxwood Park, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,800.

Third Street, 210 feet west of East River, by Max Herzfelder, lessee, of 1,335 Lexington Avenue, for a one-story brick market building; cost, $6,000.

Corsa Avenue, or Eleventh Street, 223 feet north of Boston Post Road, by Charles D. Schriver of 838 West Forty-second Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $2,250.

Jumel Place, east side, 255.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by William Gamble of 537 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 16.

113TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, 10 ft to high-water mark, Harlem River—for 10 4th St, x75x201.10; also, land under water, and rights, &c., in front of above property; John A. James and wife to the Consolidated Ice Company, $1

SAME PROPERTY; the National Ice Company of New-York to John A. James..... 1

PIER 43 East River, all rights, title, &c.; also water rights and wharfage, lease. Logan vs. Mumford—John H. Judge. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hill—John M. Tierney. Mann vs. Mann—John H. Judge. 1

SAME, PROPERTY; John A. James and wife to the Consolidated Ice Company..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 18 and 20, e s, 280.4 ft s of Park Row, 34.9x133.10x25.9x irregular; George W. Fanning and wife to August M. Bruggemann..... +

RUTGERS ST, e s, 78 ft s of Henry St, 22 x61; James B. Mulry to Annie E. McCarthy..... 2,000

10TH ST, n s, 37.10 ft s e of Broadway, 37.10x irregular; Charles Payen and wife to Frank H. Mackintosh..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank H. Mackintosh and wife to Mayer Kahn..... 1

11TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10, (No. 322 East 11th St;) Nicholaus Gies and wife to Joseph M. Gies and others..... 1,400

THOMPSON ST, e s, 192 ft s of Broome St, 33.9x irregular; Charles Edelson and Annie, his wife, to Sarah Jacobs..... 1,854

BLEECKER ST, 345, e s, 25.8 ft s of West 10th St, 26.2x irregular; Michael Cohn to Hattie E. Kolmer..... 1

4TH ST, 30 West, (lease of,) and property in Brooklyn; Gore Brothers & Hooper Company vs. Robert S. Green, receiver..... 1

WOOSTER ST, 53, w s, 18.1 ft s of Broome St, 18x75, also 81st St, 151 East; Ellen Gunter and Mary I. Corrigino to Adolph L. Cartier..... 600

35TH ST, 447 West, n s, 537.6 ft w of 9th Av, 23.3x98.9; Ellen McNally to John McDonald and Thomas and Stephen O'Shea..... 9,750

28TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to Frances T. Morgan..... 29,000

16TH ST, 620 East, s s, 338 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Robert J. Hoguet, executor of Timothy L. Walsh, to William H. Rubino..... 14,500

34TH ST, s s, 233.10 ft e of 8th Av, .01½ x98.9; First United Presbyterian Church of New-York City to Thekla Rohe..... 500

31

TO REFORM LEGISLATION

Gov. Morton's Commission Makes Many Suggestions.

FRANCHISE BILLS SHOULD BE PRINTED

Other States Have Profited by Legislation Which Is Suggested for New-York—Bills to Go to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Lieut. Gov. Charles F. Saxton, Danforth E. Ainsworth, John J. Linson, John S. Kenyon, and Simon Sterne, the commission appointed by Gov. Morton pursuant to Chapter 1,025, Laws of 1895, to recommend changes in the method of legislation, have made a report to the Governor under date of Nov. 30, 1895. The commission invited the opinions of persons of large legislative experience. There has been a general agreement with the views of the commission on the part of those who have been thus invited, and have attended. The report states that to secure better legislation in the future it is necessary to methodise and improve legislation.

Constitutional Changes Urged.

This the commission believes can be done in the following particulars:

First—That all private and local bills, including bills which relate to municipalities, shall be filed either before the beginning of the Legislative session or within thirty days before their presentation to the Legislature, unless the Governor of the State shall take upon himself the responsibility of making a special recommendation of urgency; and that each bill shall be accompanied with proof that a notice was duly published or personally served, or both, as the circumstances of the case may require, on every interest which may be affected by such legislation.

Second—That the petition for such legislation shall set forth its general scope, object, and utility. This petition may be answered in writing by any adverse interest. Such petition and one or more answers which partake of the nature of pleadings in a civil suit shall be filed with the bill, and these petitions and counter-petitions, duly signed, shall accompany each bill of this character during the whole of its legislative progression.

Third—That committees of revision, both Senate and Assembly, should have their powers enlarged for the consideration of all measures, both public and private, or local, and that each of such committees shall be assisted in its labors by a lawyer of at least ten years' standing, with an adequate salary to insure proper talent, who shall have such assistants as may be necessary. These committees to act as advisory committees for redrafting bills, and for recommendations as to their effect, with suggestions as to their operation upon the general body of the law, and to point out Constitutional or other defects. Such counsel to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House, for a fixed term.

Fourth—That a day calendar shall be printed one day in advance and distributed among the members.

Fifth—That general public measures should be referred before passage to the Commissioners to Revise the Statutes, to report upon the effect of such measures, and their place in the body of the statute law.

Sixth—That committees of the Legislature should be empowered to take testimony.

Seventh—That every committee should be required to report the private and local bills which have been submitted to it, with the reasons for its action, within a certain number of days after the bill has been committed to its care.

Eighth—That some of the Senate committees should be enlarged, particularly such committees as have imposed upon them the most onerous duties of the legislative session, such as the Committee on Cities, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Judiciary.

Ninth—That a proportionate share of the printing expenses incident to the legislative session, which amounted during the last session to the sum of $200,000, should be borne by the parties interested in the bills, and in whose interest and on whose request legislation is considered, particularly moneyed corporations, stock corporations, or private individuals.

Tenth—That the general laws should be compiled as rapidly as possible, and all public statutes should be incorporated into them or into one of the codes.

Eleventh—That all bills amendatory of the general laws or of the code should refer briefly in their title to the general subject to which they relate.

Twelfth—That all amendments to the city charters or to the general municipal incorporation laws should briefly state in the title the subject of the sections of the statute which are proposed to be amended.

Thirteenth—That, with reference to every bill affecting any department of the State Government, or the general administration of the law subject to the supervision of such department, notice thereof shall be given to the head of the department having the administration of the subject under his supervision, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard before the bill is reported or passed.

Other States Have Acted.

The report states that most of these propositions have been considered in other States of the Union, and the more important of them have been adopted in some of those States and work well. Attention is particularly directed to the proposition relating to the giving notice of intention to apply for the passage of special and local bills, and also to the requirements that applicants for bills shall pay the expense of printing them, and that committees shall report within a certain time upon private and local bills. The States of Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana have Constitutional provisions on the subject of publication of notice of intention to apply for certain bills before they can be considered by the Legislature.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that no local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Asembly before the act shall be passed.

A Forgotten Law.

In looking over the statutes for laws governing legislation, an important, but disregarded, provision was discovered. Here is what the report says of it:

Although there are inadequate and meagre provisions as to notice in Title 8, Chapter 7, of the New-York Revised Statutes, (I R. L., 265, Chap. 121, Laws of 1818,) those provisions have fallen into disuse, and been generally disregarded.

Assembly Rule 35 of this State provides that "no bill affecting the rights of individuals or of private or municipal corporations, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole State, shall be reported by a committee, unless it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that notice has been given by public advertisement, or otherwise, to all the parties interested, without expense to the State. In case the bill affects the rights of a municipal corporation, such notice shall be given to the Mayor in cities and to the President of the Board of Trustees in villages.

This rule is scarcely ever observed, but both the law and rule are a recognition that notice of some kind is essential to good legislation.

No requirement to secure adequate notice, nor for the publication of the intention to apply, is embodied in the rule, and if legislation is effected without the required notice, it is questionable whether there is any impairment of validity by reason of the absence of such notice.

A Possible Remedy.

To rectify this abuse, if the neglect can be called an abuse, the Commissioners have drafted a bill which provides for such notice and filing of bills considerably in advance of their consideration. In addition to this bill the commission recommends that a Constitutional amendment on the subject similar to the provision in the Pennsylvania Constitution, be adopted in this State, so as to compel compliance with the law by the successive legislative bodies of this State.

A long step in the right direction would be taken, the commission feels, if bills, before their third reading and while yet susceptible to amendment, could be submitted for scrutiny and revision to one or more trained lawyers, whose only client in the matter would be the State, and for whose conclusions, if satisfactory, a carefully selected committee of the best men in either house would become responsible to that body.

The best method of securing competent persons to perform the duties of counsel, the commission believes, would be to leave their selection to a board consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker.

The Committee's Recommendations.

The report proper concludes as follows:

Therefore, while recognizing the great superiority of the English system over those which are in vogue in American Commonwealths, the commission also recognizes that changes even of a beneficial character cannot be made in a revolutionary spirit, but must be gradual in their adoption to secure permanence, and be in conformity with the spirit and habits of the people adopting them.

The developed system of legislative methods, as it is now to be found in England, has been the growth of fifty years of active, persistent, and intelligent co-operation on the part of its statesmen, of all shades and political opinions.

As the work of such revision of legislative methods has been commenced here by the passage of the act creating this commission, it will, it is hoped, take a very much less number of years than the half century which was required for the development of the procedure of Great Britain's law-making instrumentality, to secure in the State of New-York the adoption of as beneficial and complete a system of legislative reform as has been established by the older branch of English-speaking commonwealths.

A Few Suggestions.

There is this addendum to the report, as well as additions to sections of the legislative law embodying the recommendations of the commission:

The commission is of the opinion that the rules of the Senate and Assembly should provide that all bills of a private or local nature shall be on the calendar known as the private and local calendar, and that all bills relating to cities shall be on a calendar known as the cities' calendar, and that all other bills shall be placed on a calendar known as the general calendar; that all calendars of bills shall be printed and on the desks of the members twenty-four hours prior to their consideration, and that certain days shall be set apart for the consideration of the various calendars as above subdivided. But the commission has not assumed to formulate rules upon these or other similar subjects, leaving that matter for the action of the two houses of the Legislature.

Bills Submitted.

Drafts of two acts accompany the report. One proposes to amend Article 2 of the legislative law relative to legislative procedure. Under this proposed act neither house shall consider any bill of a local character unless it has been filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before its introduction. Every such bill shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the promoters thereof, which shall briefly state the objects to be attained, a synopsis of the main provisions of the bill, and reference to any general laws applicable. Both adverse and beneficial interests to be affected must be stated. As to local bills affecting cities of the first class, or any subdivision or part of such cities, the Secretary of State shall designate two daily newspapers in the cities affected, in which, after the filing, the bill shall be published at least twice a week for two successive weeks, the last publication one week before the bills is introduced, together with the names of the promoters.

Bills relating to cities of the second and third classes will be subjected to like requirements, except that publication in the papers designated shall be once a week for two weeks. Local bills affecting a county, town, village, or any other place in the State must be filed with the Secretary of State, and he shall designate one newspaper in the county, town, village, &c., to publish each bill once a week for two successive weeks.

Notice of the application for any private bill shall be published in two newspapers in the city or county affected, or in which the parties applying reside, or where the matter or thing to be affected is located. One of the newspapers shall be designated by the Secretary of State, and the other shall be a newspaper of general circulation in the locality. The notice must contain a like statement applicable to the local bills, and be published not less than twice a week for at least three weeks, and not less than one week before the bill is introduced. Every bill conferring corporate powers, or which amends, charges, or restricts any corporate powers heretofore conveyed by legislative action, shall, in regard to the filing, be deemed a private bill.

Where a bill relates to street or elevated railroads, canal, telephone, telegraph service; water works, gas companies, electric lighting or power service, or tunnelling, or any service requiring work under the surface of the street of any city, the notice required to be published shall, in a city of the first class, be at least three times a week for three successive weeks, and in a city of the second or third class at least three times a week for two successive weeks immediately prior to its introduction. In the event of the proposed work extending to a territory greater than a city or town, the publication and notice shall be in each locality to be affected.

All private or local bills, and all bills for amendment of local, special, or private acts, and all private bills of whatever nature shall, before consideration, be printed for the use of the Legislature at the expense of the party applying therefor; the printing to be done by the State printer under the existing provisions of law. The expense thereof shall be certified to the Secretary of State and be audited by the Controller before the introduction of the bill; the sum to be paid to the Secretary of State.

Publication Required.

Not to exceed 500 copies of each local or private bill shall be printed by the Secretary of State at the expense of the promoter, for distribution, without expense to any one asking therefor. All bills incurred for printing or reprinting private or special bills affecting moneyed corporations, stock corporations, or individuals, must be paid by the promoters before the bill shall be certified to the Governor for his signature. An answer to the petition for a bill of this nature, stating why the bill should not pass shall be printed and accompany the bill through all its legislative stages; the expense of printing to be borne by the persons or persons answering. The answer may be filed at any time before the bill is called for hearing by a committee of the Legislature. A petition or answer may be signed by counsel as well as by promoter or opponent.

In the event of urgency for its consideration the Governor may attach to a local or private bill his opinion to the effect that it should be promptly considered. This provision excepts such measures as creates, enlarges, or amends the powers of railroad, telegraph, telephone, subway, electrical, heating, lighting, steam or gas companies, or any form of power companies or tunnel companies, or companies performing any other communal service which involves the occupancy of a public highway, street, avenue, &c.

Private or local bills other than appropriation bills, or a supply bill, affecting any executive department of the State, &c., shall be noticed to the department affected at least five days prior to the report or third reading of the bill. The act is to take effect Nov. 30, 1896.

An Amendment Proposed.

The second bill proposes an amendment to Article 1 of the legislative law, relative to legislative procedure. By this a committee on revision is provided for each house, before which every bill shall be referred before its third reading. The committee shall examine and correct the bills for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in text and references, and consistency with the language of the existing statutes. It shall also report whether the object of the bill can be secured under existing laws; or, if it is local or private, by the enactment of a general law, and, if there is a general law on the subject, whether the one proposed cannot be added thereto as an amendment. A change in the sense or legal effect, and any material change in construction, shall be reported as a recommendation, and not as an amendment.

The committee in each house shall be aided by the services of a counselor at law of at least ten years' practice, to be appointed by the Governor, President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly, or a majority of them, for the term of two years, at an annual salary of $3,000. The counselor is to assist the committee on revision, and also, as far as practicable, when requested, perform similar duties for other committees, and draft and revise bills for members, officers, and committees, and advise with them as to the constitutionality and accuracy of proposed legislation, and its consistency with the general statute law. Each committee shall appoint such assistant counsels as may be necessary, at salaries, the amounts to be inserted when the act is pending.

Titles of certain bills must contain a reference to the section or sections proposed to be amended. Appropriation bills must be referred to the Committee on Finance in the Senate and to the Ways and Means Committee in the Assembly. All public measures shall, before their third reading, be referred to the Statutory Revision Commissioners, who shall thereupon report to the Legislature the effect of such measures and their proper place in the body of the statute law. Section 4 of Chapter 356 of the Laws of 1895 is repealed. The act is to take effect on Jan. 1, 1897.

Three Mayors to be Mr. King's Guests.

Herbert Booth King's banquet, in honor of Mayor William L. Strong of New-York, Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, and Mayor Edwin Upton Curtis of Boston will be given this evening at the Waldorf. Covers will be laid in the state apartments for seventy guests. Representative citizens of the three cities will be present. The guests of the evening, together with Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Gen. Horace Porter, Recorder Goff, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, Mayor-elect Wurster of Brooklyn, Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; ex-Mayor Hewitt, and others will be among the speakers. Mayor Curtis and some of Boston's eminent citizens will come in a private car.

Mrs. O'Hearn's Suit Dismissed.

Mary O'Hearn, who was arrested Sept. 3, on a warrant issued by City Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania City Magistrate's Court, for violating the excise law, appeared in the Tenth District Civil Court, Morrisania, yesterday as plaintiff in a civil suit for the recovery of $250 damages from Magistrate Mott for alleged false imprisonment.

She was sentenced to three months on the Island, and was afterward pardoned by Gov. Morton.

Magistrate Mott's attorney made a motion to dismiss, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Civil Justice McCrea granted the motion, dismissing the suit, and advised Mrs. O'Hearn to go to a higher court.

TO REORGANIZE READING

The Joint Committee's Plan Issued by J. P. Morgan & Co.

ALL JUNIOR SECURITIES ASSESSED

A Five Years' Voting Trust—To Issue $114,000,000 4 Per Cent. Bonds and $70,000,000 Common and $70,000,000 Preferred Stock.

A plan for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was issued yesterday simultaneously in this city, London, and Philadelphia. This plan, although practically issued by J. Pierpont Morgan, was prepared by a committee consisting of Frederic P. Olcott, Adrian Iselin, Jr., J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas Denny, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley, and Richard Y. Cook.

The plan includes the Reading coal and iron properties as well as the railroad company. A circular, signed by J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, as depositaries, accompanies the plan and explains its provisions. Unless the acceptance of the plan shall be so general as, in the opinion of the managers, to obviate the necessity of foreclosure, the properties of the existing Reading companies will be sold, and successor companies will be organized, under the laws of Pennsylvania; and the stocks and securities of these successor companies will be vested in a new company, formed, or to be formed, under the laws of Pennsylvania or of some other State. The plan has been prepared on the assumption that foreclosure will probably be necessary.

Under the reorganization, new securities are created as follows: 1. General mortgage 100-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, amounting to $114,000,000; 2. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. first preferred stock, for $28,000,000; 3. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. second preferred stock, for $42,000,000; 4. Common stock for $70,000,000.

Provision will be made that the stock of the new company shall be held by voting Trustees for five years, and thereafter until the new first preferred stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend per annum for two consecutive years, although the Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver certificates of beneficial interest, as usual. At any time after dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been paid for two successive years on the first preferred stock, the new company may convert the second preferred stock at par, one-half into first preferred stock and one-half into common stock, and the amounts of these latter may be increased in conformity.

The assessments are somewhat drastic, and are likely to provoke protests, if not organized opposition, from some of the junior security holders. It is proposed to assess the stock at 20 per cent., which is $10 on each fifty-dollar share; the first, second, and third preference income bonds are also to be assessed 20 per cent., and the deferred income bonds 5 per cent. The assessment is payable in four equal installments, at least thirty days apart. The first installment of one-fourth of the entire amount must be paid on or before Jan. 10, 1896.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is shown by the following table:

	Receive:					
	Cash.	New General Mortgage B'ds.	First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Second Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Common Stock Trust Certificates.	Stock Certificates.
General mortgage Bonds ("stamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented") ...	2%	100%	.....	.....	.....	.....
General mortgage bonds ("unstamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	12%	100%	.....	.....	.....	.....
General mortgage bonds heretofore undeposited (when deposited in exchange for assented receipts of Central Trust Company)	12%	100%	.....	.....	.....	.....
First preference income bonds.....	On payment of assessment	.....	30%	100%	.....	55%
Second preference income bonds.....		.....	.....	65%	55%	
Third preference income bonds.....		.....	.....	35%	85%	
Stock		.....	.....	.....	100%	
Deferred income bonds		.....	.....	.....	20%	

The financial requirements of the reorganization and of the new company as well have been provided for by the formation of a syndicate which underwrites the payment of the assessments and all other cash requirements of the plan, in all about $28,000,000, and also guarantees the extension or payment of some $20,000,000 improvement mortgage bonds and Coal and Iron Company bonds, most of which will mature within the next two years. The annual fixed charges of the reorganized system will be about $9,300,000. An almost immediate reduction of nearly $500,000 per annum in these fixed charges will, it is expected, be effected through the refunding or extension of the various bonds shortly to mature.

The net earnings of the system for the past four years, terminating Nov. 30, were: 1892, $12,472,190.60; 1893, $11,172,630.56; 1894, $9,839,971.32; 1895, (estimated as to November,) $9,624,123.

The new company will start without floating debt and will be relieved from the embarrassment of car trusts, which during the last five years have absorbed upward of $4,500,000 from its net income, and which, unless provided for as a part of a comprehensive plan of reorganization, will further absorb over, $7,300,000 aditional in the next five years.

In relation to the independent Reading reorganization plan, of which mention was made in this paper last Sunday morning, Theodore D. Kellogg of 55 William Street writes to the editor of THE TIMES as follows: "Two errors occur in your notice of the new plan of reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in your issue of Sunday, which it will be a favor if you will correct and give prominence to the correction of the original notice. Both are errors of compositor and proofreader, probably due to haste in getting to press. One gives my name as Kellow, instead of Kellogg. The other states that $55,000,000 will be raised for reorganization purposes 'with' cost to security holders; it should read 'without' cost. This is a vast sum to provide for any company for its reorganization. If it were to be raised by assessment without provision for recoupment of assessment, the junior securities, representing at par $124,000,000, would not be worth the paper they are written on.

"It is one of the crowning features of the plan, and the one more than any other relied upon to make it popular and successful, that this large sum will be raised entirely without cost to any class of security holders."

PACIFIC ROADS' MATURING BONDS.

Secretary Carlisle Recommends that Congress Take Speedy Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has recommended to Congress that it take action on the maturing bonds of the Pacific railroads, which Congress, up to this time, has failed to do. He says: "Nothing has yet been accomplished in this direction, and the affairs of the companies now appear to be approaching a condition which will seriously embarrass the executive officials charged with the general supervision of the matter, and almost certainly result in great loss to the Government unless averted by prompt action on the part of Congress. Since the report of 1893 was made bonds for $2,362,000, issued to the Central Pacific, and for $640,000, issued to the Kansas Pacific, have matured and been paid by the United States, and on the 1st day of January, 1896, more bonds will mature, viz.: $1,600,000 issued to the Central Pacific, $1,140,000 issued to the Kansas Pacific, and $640,000 issued to the Union Pacific. On the 1st day of February, 1896, other bonds issued to the Union Pacific for $4,820,000 will become due. The sinking fund of the Central Pacific, consisting of cash and bonds, amounts to $6,254,556.61, and the sinking fund of the Union Pacific, consisting also of cash and bonds, amounts to $15,346,087.61.

"The total amount due and to become due on or before the 1st day of January, 1899, is $64,623,512, exclusive of interest, and it is evident that unless some adjustment is made under the authority of an act of Congress the payment of this large sum, with accruing interest, must be provided for within the time named. If the property of the companies should unfortunately be forced to sale under foreclosure proceedings before further provision is made by Congress to protect the interests of the Government by increasing its security or otherwise, no public official, with the limited authority now conferred by law, will be able to save any considerable part of this large claim. Congress alone has the power to determine the manner in which this important subject shall be disposed of, and it is hoped that such legislation as it may deem necessary and proper will be enacted at an early day."

PANAMA-PACIFIC MAIL.

The Much-Discussed Traffic Agreement Signed by the Presidents.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, each appended his signature yesterday to the traffic agreement which has been under discussion by representatives of the two companies for more than a year. The warfare between the two companies has been unfortunate and unprofitable.

The new contract provides for an interchange of business by the two companies without being a pooling agreement. A continuous transportation line is established between New-York and San Francisco. The steamers in the Atlantic service will be operated by the Panama Railroad and the steamers in the Pacific service will be owned and run by the Pacific Mail Company. The agreement gives to the last-named company the right to monopolize the business of transportation between San Francisco and Panama, and also the entire carrying trade between the western coast of South America and China and Japan which goes by way of Panama and San Francisco. The Panama company will have the privileges of the Atlantic coast trade without any interference from the Pacific Mail.

In the division of through traffic the Panama people will get 55 per cent. and the Pacific Mail 45 per cent. The three steamships owned by the Pacific Mail Company now in the Atlantic service will be sent to the Pacific coast as soon as possible. President Huntington remarked yesterday that they were needed there.

Stockholder Pearsall's Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Without any preliminary intimation the case of Thomas W. Pearsall vs. the Great Northern Railroad Company, appealed from the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for Minnesota, by Judge Sanborn, was submitted today for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the printed briefs filed by counsel. This is the litigation instituted by Pearsall, a stockholder in the Great Northern Railway, for an injunction to prevent that corporation from purchasing half of the stock of a new corporation intended to operate the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, and the execution of a contract by which the Northern Pacific Railroad would be controlled by the Great Northern Company. Judge Sanborn refused to grant the injunction.

From that decision Pearsall appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument in his behalf was supplemented by a brief for the State of Minnesota, by H. W. Childs, Attorney General.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

East-bound shipments of dead freight out of Chicago continue to increase. This is regarded by some persons as indicating that the strong lines are still making secret cuts to shippers. One road, the Michigan Central, is accused of doing most of the slashing, but as no open tariff has been made, it is difficult for the other lines to get at the root of the trouble. Last week's shipments were 83,996 tons, as compared with 72,672 tons for the preceding week, and 40,486 tons for the corresponding week last year. Shipments were divided as follows: Michigan Central, 13,284 tons; Wabash, 7,523 tons; Lake Shore, 11,913 tons; Fort Wayne, 8,270 tons; Pan Handle, 9,139 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 7,030 tons; Grand Trunk, 4,054 tons; Nickel Plate, 5,942 tons; Erie, 8,564 tons, and Big Four, 5,277 tons.

Erie's New Vice President.

W. F. Merrill, for some years General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has resigned that office, to take effect Jan. 1. He has accepted the appointment of Second Vice President of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Merrill has been in the railroad business since 1866, and is thoroughly trained in the practical work of operating a road. From 1866 to 1873 he served as civil engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri River. Subsequently he was the resident engineer of the Erie Railway, with headquarters in Buffalo. He served the Wabash and afterward the Chicago and Alton as General Superintendent, and in 1887 became the General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph. In 1890 he was appointed General Manager of the Burlington.

New-York and Long Island Tunnel.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Railroad yesterday, the following Directors were elected: .William Steinway, H. S. Kearney, H. E. Kleber, Louis von Bernuth, Walter J. Foster, John Bogart, A. G. Mills, W. D. Baldwin, Herbert Steward, Malcom, W. Niven, Edward A. Green, and H. D. Low of New-York, and A. J. Benedict of London. It was voted to obtain permission from the State Railroad Commission to increase the company's capital stock from $100,000 to $20,000,000. The scheme is to build a railroad tunnel from Long Island City, underneath New-York, to Jersey City.

Georgia Central's Big Mortgage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16.—The Central of Georgia Railway filed in the Probate Court to-day a deed of trust and a mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for $18,500,000, to protect an issue of 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds to that amount. The deed of trust is made in accordance with the plan of reorganization of the old Georgia Central system, recently sold.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Colt of the United States District Court, in Boston, has ordered the receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad and the trustees of the second mortgage bonds to file on or before Dec. 23 an answer in the case of Wood vs. the receivers. In this case the court recently held, where the Carnegie Steel Company intervened as a creditor, that the receivers were liable for supplies furnished before the receivers were appointed. The question to be settled now is whether or not the supplies furnished are entitled to be preferred as against the bondholders.

—The committee appointed to reorganize the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad Company is composed of Samuel Carr, Chairman, trustee of the estates of F. L. Ames and the late Gov. Ames; Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York; Nathaniel Thayer, Gardiner M. Lane, W. G. Oakman, President of the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company; A. A. H. Boissevain, representing the Dutch committee, and Gordon Abbott, Vice President of the Old Colony Trust Company.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has refused the application of the Leroy and Northern Railroad Company for permission to construct its road. The proposed road was to have been three miles in length, in Leroy, this State. The board denies the application on the ground that branches of the New-York Central or Erie Roads can be constructed which will accomplish the purpose intended, and says that the public necessity does not require the construction of an independent road.

—The Cotton Belt Road, which has been playing a game of seesaw with the other lines members of the Southwestern Traffic Association, again announces to its Chicago allies that it will extend its notice of withdrawal—this time until Jan. 31. The Cotton Belt has now withdrawn twice, and on each occasion extended the time of withdrawal.

—Colorado-Utah lines held a meeting at Chairman Caldwell's office, in Chicago, yesterday, to devise means for ending the trouble between the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific over the alleged failure of the latter to take its tickets out of the open market. The meeting was short, and nothing was accomplished.

—Application for the sale of the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway was made by Receiver Trumbull in the United States Court, in Denver, yesterday. Arguments in the case will be heard next Monday. From an alleged loss of $30,000 a month, it is claimed that the road is now on a paying basis.

—A. L. Hopkins, receiver of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad, yesterday filed in the United States Court, in Chicago, a financial statement for the month of November. It shows the cash receipts were $85,047 and disbursements $90,067; cash on hand Dec. 1, $105,148.

—L. J. Seargeant, the retiring General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, will be the honored guest at a great banquet given by his friends at the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, to-night. Several railroad men from this city will attend.

—Stockholders of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway have elected Directors as follows: George J. Gould, T. M. Campbell, John M. Duncan, H. C. Rouse, R. B. Baer, and James H. Baker, Jr.

—The Atlantic Coast line's fast New-York and Florida special will begin its regular trips between New-York and St. Augustine on Jan. 6. This is a solid vestibuled train, with steam heat and electric lights.

—Superintendent Brown of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Railways reports a falling off last year of 23,930 in the number of railroad employes in the State, as compared with the previous year.

—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will be held on Jan. 3. The representative of the Grand Trunk on this board has not yet been designated.

—J. F. Goddard, who has just been appointed arbitrator of the new Traffic Association, will continue to act as Chairman of the Trunk Line Commission for the present.

—George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, is in Washington advising with the friends of the bill to legalize pooling by railroads.

—There will be a semi-official excursion over the Long Island Railroad's recently completed extension to Fort Pond Bay to-day.

—The anual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad will occur on Jan. 8.

—O. S. Cockey, General Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, is in Montreal.

BROOKLYN BURGLARS CAUGHT

THEY HAD PREPARED A LIST OF HOUSES TO ROB.

One Pleaded Guilty and Said Poverty and Winter Drove Him to Crime —The Other Defiant.

The police of the Adams Street Precinct, Brooklyn, made two important arrests late Sunday night.

George Muchaway rented a furnished room at 257 Washington Street eight days ago to a man who said he was Edward Melville.

The man's actions seemed suspicious to Mr. Muchaway, and he played detective. Melville moved to 273 Adams Street Saturday. This house is also owned by Mr. Muchaway.

After they had left the Washington Street house Mr. Muchaway found in the room Melville had occupied a card on which was written:

Fat Greene and Fulton. Cumberland and Fulton. Over fence. Have a bar to blind.

Mr. Muchaway came to the conclusion that Melville and his companions were burglars. He notified the police.

Detectives went to the Adams Street house at 8 o'clock Sunday night and arrested Melville. He was taken to the station house, where, when searched, a key knife, a pair of cuff buttons, and a double case silver watch were found in his possession.

The detectives returned to the Adams Street house, where they found two iron pipe cutters, a wrench, a screw driver, three bunches of keys, two loaded revolvers, two razors, a pair of eye glasses, a pair of link cuff buttons, and $34.72 in coin. The articles were taken to the station house and shown to Melville, who said:

"They don't belong to me; they belong to my friend, George Kelly, who is a plumber."

Melville declined to tell where Kelly was, and the detectives went back to the house, and at 12:35 o'clock yesterday morning Kelly appeared and was arrested. He was informed that Melville had confessed. Kelly acknowledged having participated in several robberies with Melville.

While looking for stolen property the police came upon their memorandum books, in which were written:

Those who love the good and look for the good find the good and gather the good.—F. M.

Sixty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, N. W. corner.

Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, S. W. corner.

Fort Greene and Fulton. Over fence. Easy.

Lexington Avenue and Nostrand. Over fence. Cut bar and have to break latch on window.

Lexington Avenue and Bedford. Over fence. Patent catch on blinds. No latch on window.

Bedford and Putnam. Over fence. Got to pry open latch.

Jefferson and Bedford. Cut bars and when inside have to jump a partition to get in barroom.

Broadway and Park Avenue. Open from side. Kick in.

Reid Avenue and Broadway.

Throop and Broadway. (opposite the Gaiety.)(

Wythe Avenue and Broadway.

Broadway and Roebling Street.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. Good, but very dangerous. S. W. corner.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Eight Avenue, S. E. corner.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, S. W. corner.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. Good. S. W. corner.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Screen over fanlight. S. W. corner.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, N. E. corner. (Cutter.)

The police says the above entries show that the men who are under arrest had been investigating the places and had obtained the knowledge they wanted when ready to commit burglaries.

Kelly admitted that he had ten days ago committed burglary in Ryan's saloon, near the Montauk Theatre, and had stolen $40 in silver. He had also stolen $7 from the saloon at Bedford and Lexington Avenues. This place was in the list in the memorandum books.

Kelly informed Superintendent McKelvey yesterday that he came from Toronto two months ago, and was a plumber, but, losing his position, became a burglar.

He tried to persuade the police that he was not hardened in crime, as he had only taken part in three burglaries.

"I concluded," Kelly said, "that it would be better to go to jail if I was caught than to walk the streets, hungry and homeless, in Winter."

The men were taken before Justice Walsh. Kelly pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Melville pleaded not guilty, and demanded an immediate examination. He is a Brooklyn man, his parents living in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Their photographs were taken for the Rogues' Gallery. Melville objected, saying he did not want his picture taken, as he was not guilty.

Superintendent McKelvey said the men had without doubt committed many of the robberies in Brooklyn during the past two months.

MADE THEIR PUNISHMENT LIGHT

Magistrate Wentworth Thought the "Scorchers" Had Suffered Enough.

Samuel Foley and Herbert Rosentiel, who were arrested for "scorching" on a tandem in Central Park Sunday, were let off by Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday with a fine of $3 each.

"I had about made up my mind to fine you $10 each when I read the story of your arrest," said the Magistrate, "because I thought your conduct deserved the punishment. In view of your frank statement of the case, however, and the fact that your bicycle is smashed and yourselves injured, as a sequel to your 'scorching,' I will let you off easy."

After being admitted to bail Sunday, Foley and Rosenstiel came into collision with a carriage at the Sixth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street entrance to the Park, and were thrown violently to the ground, while the bicycle was ruined. Foley said it was the first ride they had taken on the tandem, and that they lost control of it. They did not know they could ride fast enough to be arrested.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS WANTED—$8 to $16 per day; our agents are making this; canvassing for "Samantha in Europe," latest rapid seller of "Josiah Allen's Wife"; just issued; grand book; great illustrations by De Grimm; compels laughter till tear drops roll; elegant binding; highest commissions; exclusive territory; apply at once for the holiday harvest. Funk & Wagnalls Co., publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New-York.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY, ABLE-BODIED, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30, citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; or do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; good city reference. C. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in private family; has good city reference. H. J., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class city references. M., Box 323, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class in every respect; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent German chambermaid; excellent references. 104 East 37th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; will do plain washing; best references. 401 Park Av., near 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best reference. M. R., 695 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. 135 West 51st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as excellent cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinner parties a specialty; good caterer; can be highly recommended. L. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; city or country; good references. 411 West 32d St.

COOK.—By very reliable woman; competent to take full charge; with or without kitchenmaid; wages, $30 to $35; best reference. V. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches of private family cooking; good manager; with girl in kitchen; good reference. Agnes, 52 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds of French cooking and catering and marketing; city or country; best of city reference. A. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; private family only; where lady speaks German or German kitchen girl is kept. 236 East 24th St. Schoeller.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; best reference. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family as good cook, washer, and ironer; best city re